The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,040.—VOL. LXII. | TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870. | PRICE TWOPENCE.

NEW SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY

BIRTHS.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, 180, Riley-street, the wife of Captain John Eedy, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Lyndhurst-street, Glebe, Mrs. P. F. Hurley, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, Stanley Cottage, Upper William-street, the wife of Henry Quinlan, of a son.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Gipps-street, Paddington, Mrs. Abraham Gordon, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, Hunter-street, Mrs. Adolph Shadler, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 24th instant, at his residence, Upper William-street South, Hugh Harpur, formerly of Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 72 years.

On the 24th instant, at 68, Bathurst-street, the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. B. Armstrong, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Iredale, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, and mother of Messrs. Launcelot and Robert Iredale, in the 81st year of her age. Deeply regretted by all who knew her.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, 333, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Sarah Beresford, relict of the late William Beresford, late of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, aged 55, leaving a large family to deplore their loss.

On the 25th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Moore's Cottage, Newtown, Mr. Patrick James Cline, aged 72 years.

On the 25th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Dawson, Sussex-street North, after a painful illness, brought on by exposure consequent upon the wreck of the unfortunate ship Walter Hood, William Hewison, late chief officer of that vessel, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
MALTA,
1942 tons, 500 horse-power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 8th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 9th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 14th July, 1870.
An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
Under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service, carrying the European and American mails, and leaving Sydney on the 30th of each month at 4 p.m.
The splendid English and American Steamships—
A1 S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE ......1500 tons
" WONGA WONGA ......1550 "
" AJAX ......2000 "
" JOHN L. STEPHEN ......2500 "

Time occupied to San Francisco......31 days
" from San Francisco to Liverpool..16 "
Total, about ......47 "

Parties proceeding to the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other part of Europe, should avail themselves of this route, which is admitted to be a perfect pleasure trip. Two months are allowed for transit by rail through America—the scenery being among the grandest in the world. Invalids need have no hesitation in taking this route, which is through calm seas and fine climates—the greatest comfort can be relied on both by sea and rail. Experienced surgeons accompany the steamers.
The line, being now permanently established, and all connections arranged, can be fully relied on, and through passages can be secured at the following rates:—

To or from San Francisco.		New York.	Liverpool.
1st class..	£40 0 0	£63 0 0	£76 10 0
2nd class..	30 0 0	48 0 0	56 0 0
3rd class..	20 0 0	33 0 0	38 0 0

With a reduction of 10 per cent. for return tickets.
Early application is necessary, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken, to secure comfort.
For further particulars in regard to passages and freights apply at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf; or to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO and OVERLAND to ENGLAND.—The s. s. WONGA WONGA, John Stewart, commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. Immediate application is necessary to secure berths. Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, Grafton Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.
TO AUCKLAND.—Auckland, on or about 30th instant.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, Thursday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy on Monday night.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Thursday afternoon, at 4.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Havilah, early.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 5th August.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Clarence Town this day.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship NEW ENGLAND for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 9 p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager. Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For the MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE.—The DIAMANTINA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, 24 hours after arrival.
For the MANNING RIVER direct.—The FIRE KING, 24 hours after arrival.
WM. WILLIAMS, Sec.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The WAIMEA, on the 29th, or 48 hours after arrival. Cargo delivered at Casino and the Arms by steam drogher.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.
STEAM TO QUEENSLAND.
The regular trading steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
W. Rouse, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., for
BRISBANE,
MARYBOROUGH,
GLADSTONE, and
ROCKHAMPTON,
taking passengers and cargo at
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
FARES:

To Brisbane.			
Saloon	..	..	£4 0 0
Steerage	..	..	1 10 0
To Maryborough.			
Saloon	..	..	£5 0 0
Steerage	..	..	2 10 0
To Gladstone.			
Saloon	..	..	£5 10 0
Steerage	..	..	2 17 6
To Rockhampton.			
Saloon	..	..	£6 0 0
Steerage	..	..	3 0 0

The saloon is amidships.
A stewardess is appointed to attend in the ladies' saloon.
A liberal table is provided, and every attention paid to the comforts of passengers.
The attention of steerage passengers is called to the superior accommodation provided for them.
A separate cabin for females and children.
For all particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—S. S. YOU YANGS, THIS DAY, Tuesday, July 26th, at 5 p.m. Fares: Saloon, 10s; Steerage, 5s. Melbourne Steamship Co., Struth's Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—To WOLLONGONG—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at 8 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kembla, 23rd August.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
TARARUA,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 27th July, via Hokitika.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS,
THURSDAY, July 28th, at 4 p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—The WINDSOR CASTLE.
This new clipper ship, A1 at Lloyd's for 15 years will be dispatched on the 10th August.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation. Carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.
TO SAIL 20th AUGUST, Messrs. GREEN'S magnificent new clipper ship HIGHFLYER, 1100 tons, W. Harrison, commander.
FARES: £16 and upwards.
SALOON Cabins fitted with cabin furniture.
SECOND CABIN supplied with table utensils and steward's attendance.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well-known favourite A1 clipper ship LIBERATOR, 700 tons register, Alexander Levie, commander, has a large portion of her dead weight engaged, and will have quick dispatch.
Intending passengers are particularly requested to inspect the spacious saloon accommodation of this fine vessel.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay, or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The AGNES ROSE
will sail on the 28th instant.
Has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers. Apply on board, to Captain PURVES; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—Barque MELROSE will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The S. S. WONGA WONGA will be dispatched on the 30th instant. Special accommodation for families this trip. Early application is necessary.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consulate, Grafton Wharf.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, direct.—☞ The fine stock ship SUSAN, J. W. Hughes, master, is fast filling up engagements, and will be dispatched on or about 3rd August. Captain Hughes' success in the New Zealand trade entitles him to support of shippers. Early application is necessary to ensure space.
For all particulars of freight or passage, apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, John Lake, master, so well and favourably known, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, the 1st August next.
To shippers and passengers the Young Australian offers special advantages, having made the last passage from Sydney to Ovalau and back, including detention, in forty-two days, the quickest on record.
The accommodation for passengers is superior to that of any vessel in this trade.
For freight or passage, for which early application is necessary (a large portion of freight and a number of berths being already engaged). Apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street; or
E. VICKERY, Pitt-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The regular trader METEOR, 279 tons, G. Browning, master, is now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail on the 1st August.
Passengers may depend upon the punctuality of this vessel, and the cabin accommodation is superior to any other in the trade.
For freight or passage early application is necessary.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

HANNAH BROOMFIELD, for FIJI, FRIENDLY, and NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—☞ Two CABINS DISENGAGED, for which immediate application is necessary, to B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street; or
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR FIJI ISLANDS direct.—Clipper schooner JOHN ANDREWS will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Smith's Wharf.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.
The regular trader barque FRUITER, Thomas Stevens, master, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

FOR FRIENDLY AND NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.
The regular trader WILD WAVE, 190 tons, W. B. M'Leod, commander, will sail on the 10th August.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to CAMPBELL and CO.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS. FOR AUCKLAND.
CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 1st August, now fast loading
KATE, Captain Cooper, 16th August
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st September.
Goods received for this line, FREE OF WHARFAGE, at PATENT SLIP WHARF.
For all particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LYTTELTON direct.—The A1 barque JOLIBA, F. J. Bowton, master, will sail in a few days. For light freight or passage, apply on board, or to
BEILBY and SCOTT, Agents.
123, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The clipper schooner SARAH ANN, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BROADSOUND, PORT MACKAY, and CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The clipper schooner MAY QUEEN (hourly expected) will sail seven days after arrival.
For freight, passage, and all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ The clipper schooner FOX, D. Howell, commander, sails in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

MORUYA and TUROSS RIVERS.—MORNING STAR. Freight and passage, W. Short, Victoria Wf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter, agent.

FOR Freight or Charter, the Schooner SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Broomfield and Whitaker, Albion Whf.

FOR Freight or Charter, the Barque LEONIDAS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from London.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of cargo, after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from London.—Captain A. LEVIE will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew, without his written authority.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP COMMISSARY, from London.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders of delivery obtained, before the goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

SHIP CENTURION, from London.—CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. All goods not passed for within seven days will be bonded under imperfect entry. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
22nd July.

SHIP JASON, from London.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders of delivery obtained, before the goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

BARQUE MARK BLAIN, from Hongkong.—All ACCOUNTS against the above named vessel are to be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—☞ The A1 clipper barque EAST LOTHIAN, 388 tons register, now lying in Johnstone's Bay. Sails with 13 hands, all told; double topsail yards; carries 600 tons cargo, on light draught of water; copper in first-class order; in March, 1870, received a thorough overhaul in Amoy, and is fit to carry a dry and perishable cargo to any part of the world.
Intending purchasers or charterers are requested to inspect the above really profitable vessel. For all further particulars, apply to Captain DAVIES, on board; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

MACQUARIE'S NEW PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE.
The proprietor of the above Slip begs to inform shipowners and the mercantile community generally that the above Slip is now completed, and that he is prepared to take up vessels of the largest class. The rates for Slip dues, materials, and labour will be found to be strictly moderate, and will compare most favourably with the charges made by any establishment of the kind in the Australian colonies.
Dispatch and first-class workmanship guaranteed.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE, cheap, new light-pulling pleasure SKIFF. T. SMITH, Blue's Bay, North Shore.

GENT.'S SKIFF for SALE, 19 x 5, built to order in best style, with lockers, &c., pulls or sails well, two pairs sculls, sails, fin, fittings, and gear complete, all nearly new. Roy, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, 2 Ships' GIGS, cheap. Miller's Wharf, near Gas Works.

FOR SALE, the fine copper-fastened Paddle-wheel steamer KANGAROO, 52 tons register, 40 horse-power.
Length, 94 feet; breadth, 15 feet; depth, 6½ feet. Is admirably adapted for a tug-boat, and is ready for immediate service.
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank, in George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at noon precisely, to receive the report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended 30th June ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Management,
VINCENT W. GIBLIN,
General Manager.
Sydney, 12th July, 1870.

THE ROSEWOOD COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the first Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 14, Spring-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th July, 1870, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 30th June, 1870, and to consider and decide such other matters as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.
11, Spring-street, Sydney, July 2, 1870.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year, to elect Directors in the stead of those who retire by rotation or otherwise, to appoint Auditors, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in conformity with rule.
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Company's Office, Sydney, 21st July, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventeenth Half-Yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, 1, and 3, Exchange, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1870; to elect a Director in the place of The Honorable George Allen, M.L.C., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors in the room of John Dawson and George Durham, Esqs., who retire by effluxion of time, but are also eligible for re-election;—and to transact such other business as may be brought before them, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
JAMES SHOOBERT,
Secretary and Agent.

☞ The Honorable George Allen, M.L.C., a duly qualified Shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for re-election to the office of Director.

Bulli Coal Mining Company's Offices,
1, and 3, Exchange, Sydney,
5th July, 1870.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors of the above company will be held at their office, Sussex-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the twenty-ninth day of July instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1870; of electing a director in the room of THOMAS WALKER, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is the only candidate for election; also for the election of two auditors in the room of F. MITCHELL and G. O. ALLAN, Esq., who are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 6th July, 1870.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly MEETING of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the Head Banking-house of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of July current, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ended 30th June; to elect a Director in the room of John Brewster, Esq., who retires by rotation, he being eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1870.
N.B.—Candidates for the office of Director are required by the LIV. clause of the Deed of Settlement to leave notice, in writing, at the Head Banking-house of the Company, of their intention to become candidates for such office, fourteen days, at the least, previous to such election, exclusive of the day of election and of the day of leaving such notice.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
It is hereby intimated that JOHN BREWSTER, Esq., a duly qualified shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for the vacant office of Director in this Bank.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 13th July, 1870.

WOOLGARLO LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the second Half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 26th July, 1870, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th June last; of electing one Director in the room of Henry Prince, Esq., who retires by lot, in accordance with the 39th clause of the Deed of Settlement, and who is eligible for re-election; of electing two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
G. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HENRY PRINCE, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for re-election.

MEETINGS.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE AND SOUP KITCHEN, KENT-STREET.—The Second Annual MEETING of this institution will take place at the Temperance Hall, THIS DAY, July 26th, 1870. His Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE will preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. Canon Stephen, W. Kelynack, A. B. Davis, and by Messrs. W. J. Foster, Hon. J. B. Wilson, and other ministers and gentlemen. Chair to be taken at 7.30. Contributors and subscribers are specially invited.
W. DAY, Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY OPERATIVE PAINTERS' SOCIETY.—Special MEETING, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 26th, on business of importance. All members are requested to attend.
W. SHEPHERD, Secretary.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the St. James's Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street,
TO-MORROW EVENING, the 27th instant,
The Right Honorable the EARL OF BELMORE will preside.
GEORGE F. WISE,
Honorary Secretary.

MASONIC.—St. Andrew Royal Arch Chapter, No. 110, S.C.—Monthly CONVOCATION, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7.30 a.m. By order of the M.E.Z., W. HIGSTRIM, Past Z. Scribe E.

MORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A Shareholder who paid all calls wishes to know whether the Directors intend to call a MEETING, and make an equitable arrangement.

ST. VINCENT'S ANNUAL BALL.—Committee MEETING, Committee Rooms, Woolloomooloo-street, THIS EVENING, at 8.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.
A SALE of the right to the advance of £300 WITHOUT INTEREST will take place at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock.
A General MEETING of the Members of this Society is hereby convened for TUESDAY, August 9, at 9 p.m., for the consideration of business that will then be brought before them.
T. MILLER, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S Benevolent Society.—Regular Meeting To-Night, Clark's Rooms. G. W. Nicoll, Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Mr. ROBERT THOMSON, late Actuary, left the service on the 5th July, and has NO FURTHER CONNECTION with this Association.
By order of the Board,
A. H. RICHARDSON, Managing Director.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms—61, Elizabeth-street North.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Messrs. HARDY, BROTHERS beg to inform heads of families and the public generally that in addition to their extensive Furnishing and Brokerage Business they are now prepared to conduct Out-door Auction Sales of Household Furniture, General Merchandise, and every description of Property entrusted to them for Sale; having engaged the services of Mr. G. F. Baker (for eight years auctioneer and salesman for Messrs. A. Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street), who will conduct the auction sales and out-door business.
Advances made to the extent of two-thirds of the market value of all kinds of property entrusted to them for immediate sale.
Account sales rendered and all moneys paid immediately after the sales are effected.
HARDY, BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, as Millers, under the name style or firm of J. and J. HAYES and COMPANY, at Goulburn, has, THIS DAY, been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr. SOLOMON EMANUEL, who will pay all debts due by the firm, and to whom all accounts are to be paid.
Dated this twentieth day of July, 1870.
S. EMANUEL.
J. HAYES.
J. S. HAYES.
Witness—John Tho. Gannon, solicitor, Goulburn.

PARTNERSHIP-NOTICE.
Mr. BERNARD LEVI having retired from the firm of BERENS, LEVI, and SELIGMANN, the business will be carried on as heretofore by the continuing partners, under the style of
BERENS and SELIGMANN,
Who will pay all debts owing by, and receive all money due to, the late firm of Berens Levi and Seligmann.
BERENS and SELIGMANN,
Wholesale Jewellers and General Importers.
95, York-street. Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended to apply to the Parliament of New South Wales, during its next session, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a certain company established in Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, under the name and style of "THE SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited)," for the purpose of carrying on the business of preparing and preserving meat and vegetables of every description, and the general utilisation of animal products, and for purchasing and importing the necessary materials for the making and manufacturing thereof, and for other matters necessary for the promotion and objects of the said company, under certain regulations and provisions contained in the Deed of Settlement of the said company, and to define the powers, rights, duties, interests, and responsibilities of the said company, and of its members, officers, and servants, and to limit the liability of the shareholders thereof, and to empower the said company, when incorporated, to sue and be sued, to purchase, acquire, and hold and to sell lands, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
Dated this eleventh day of July, A.D. 1870.
ICETON and SON, Solicitors for the Bill.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of New South Wales, during the ensuing session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a certain Institution, established in Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, having for its object to afford Medical and Surgical Relief to Poor and Destitute Persons, under the name of the SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY, to enable the said Institution to acquire, hold, sell, and dispose of real and personal estate; to do and transact all such business as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and to sue and be sued in the corporate name; to extend its operations by the erection of any branch hospitals, with power to frame rules and regulations for the management of the said institution or its branches; to define the powers, rights, duties, and responsibilities of its members, officers, and servants, and for the purposes in the said bill expressed.
Dated at Sydney, this 12th day of July, 1870.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN E. MANNING, } Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S OLD TOM GIN.—CAUTION.—The undersigned are empowered by Sir Robert Burnett and Co., to PROSECUTE any person or persons vending imitations of the above brand, or using counterfeit labels and capsules.
BLIGH and HARBOTTLE, Melbourne.

MILNER STEPHEN'S Patent Gold and Diamond MACHINE is ON VIEW at the Manufactory, 51 Lower Pitt-street.
DAVID BROWN, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.
ARREARS OF RATES.
Legal proceedings will be taken against all parties whose rates are in arrear on MONDAY, August 1st. No further notice will be given.
WALTER BRADLEY, Mayor.
July 16, 1870.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS of MERCHANDISE to the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
To save additional duty at port of landing, it is necessary that invoices of all goods, wares, and merchandise should be accompanied by consular certificate of value.
Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, H. H. M. Consul, 3, Gresham-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—BRANCHES of this Bank have been established at Kempsey, Macleay River, and Casino, Richmond River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 15th June, 1870.

OVERLAND RAILROAD LINE across the Continent of America.
Those who contemplate a journey to
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, PARIS, AND OTHER PLACES IN EUROPE,
should be particular and get tickets between San Francisco and New York, via Central and Union Pacific Railroads, and Chicago, Burlington, and Missouri River Railroad, the only lines running Pullman's celebrated Palace Drawing-room, Sleeping, and Hotel Dining Cars between Omaha and Chicago. Passengers enjoy the privileges of this train for the same price as charged on other lines for accommodation in the ordinary Passenger and Sleeping Cars.
☞ Before securing tickets, be sure and call at the Office of the Company—
No. 208, MONTGOMERY-STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
SAM. A. LEWIS,
Agent, C., B. and M. R. R. R.

GREAT OVERLAND CENTRAL ROUTE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GREAT WESTERN, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.
This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers cross the Niagara River on the magnificent Suspension Bridge, enjoying a full view of Niagara Falls, without extra expense or detention. This route also passes through the large cities and towns of Michigan and New York. Going from Niagara via the New York Central Railroad, you have your choice to go either by rail or steamer down the River Rhine of America, the magnificent Hudson.
☞ This is the only line running the celebrated Pullman Drawing-room and Hotel Cars from Chicago to New York.
H. E. SAWYER,
General Agent Great Central Route.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, &c.—The undersigned continues to receive at the Wool Stores, Circular Quay, hitherto occupied by the late firm of "IRWIN AND TURNER," wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, leather, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
JOHN A. TURNER, Offices, 171, Pitt-street.
Stores, Circular Quay.

TO SQUATTERS.—ADVANCES on ensuing clips, and on shipments of WOOL, TALLOW, &c., to my LONDON CORRESPONDENTS, are continued to be made by me on the most favourable terms.
HENRY BEIT,
5, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.
To the Widow (if any) and next of kin of JAMES MAHER, late of the parish of Southampton, near Grafton, in the colony of New South Wales, Farmer, deceased, intestate,
GREETING:
WHEREAS it hath been represented to us, in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, that the said James Maher departed this life on or about the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, intestate, leaving, at the time of his death, goods and credits in the said colony: We hereby peremptorily cite you to appear, either personally or by your respective Proctors, before our said Court, at our Court-house in King-street, Sydney, on the tenth day of August next, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the lands, goods, and credits of the said James Maher, deceased, or show cause (if you know any) why the same should not be committed to THOMAS HEWITT, of Grafton aforesaid, Butcher, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
Joseph Meillon, Proctor, Grafton, by Curtis and Gannon, his Agents, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of MARGARET LUCKIE, late of Biambil, near Mundooran, Bligh District, in the colony of New South Wales, Widow, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, application will be made to this honorable Court that probate of the will of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to PETER LUCKIE, the son of the deceased, and the executor named in and appointed by the said will.
Dated this twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1870.
GEORGE DAVIDSON, Proctor for the Executor, Mudgee, by CHARLES DAVIS, his Agent, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of FREDERICK WWETH, otherwise G. FRIEDERICK WWETH, of Pipeclay Creek, near Mudgee, in the said colony, farmer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, application will be made to this honorable Court that probate of the will of the above-named deceased may be granted to JOHANNA BARBARA WWETH, widow, and GEORGE DAVIDSON, of Mudgee aforesaid, solicitor, the executrix and executor named in and appointed by the said will.
Dated this twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1870.
CHARLES DAVIS, Proctor for the Executrix and Executor, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.
The undersigned would gratefully acknowledge REMITTANCES forwarded to him either as subscriptions, donations, or bequests.
Sydney Benevolent Asylum
Sydney City Mission
Home Visiting and Relief Society
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution
Sydney Bethel Union
Sydney Ragged Schools
Sydney Female Refuge Society
Camden College, N. S. Wales.
E. RAMSAY, Collector, 279, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE. NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to inform his patients that he has REMOVED to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, Sydney.

WILLOUGHBY RATEPAYERS.—VOTE for JAMES PETER BEST, who will do you justice.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.—Ratepayers are reminded that if their Rates now overdue, as well as Arrears from last year, are not paid by SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, proceedings will be instituted to enforce payment thereof.
THOMAS WEBB, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, July 25, 1870.

SATURDAY'S Auction Sale.—Goods received daily. Cash advanced. J. B. North and Co., George-street.

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE.
E. RAMSAY, Collector,
279, George-street, Sydney.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.
E. RAMSAY, Collector,
279, George-street, Sydney.

PIANO to LET on hire; rosewood cottage, by Cadby. P. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL excellent trichord-full-compass Cottage PIANO, by Pleyel. Music, HERALD.

REMOVAL.—The Eau Lustrale Hair Tonic Restorative Depot, to 209, Pitt-street, near new Post Office. Manufacturer, Mr. T. H. VAUGHAN, Haircutter, recently of Adger's Hairdressing Rooms, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF MRS. A. DAVIDSON, late of New Zealand, will call at THIS OFFICE, she will hear of something to her advantage.

IF Mr. GEORGE ELLIS, whose wife died some years ago in Sydney, whilst he was at the Diggings, will call at Darling House, Lower Fort-street, he will hear of something.

MRS. JOSHUA PHILLIPS, late Macquarie Hotel, Macquarie-st., Call on French, 44, South Head Rd.

NOTICE.—There is a LETTER of correspondence at the General Post Office, posted late Saturday, 23rd, to address H. R., Sydney.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 1 COMPANY'S, B. V. R.—Target practice at long ranges, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 4 o'clock sharp—preparation for musketry instruction.
JOHN WELLS, Captain.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALEXANDER L. ELPHINSTON, Builder, &c. 197, Parramatta-street, opposite the Sugar Works.

ASTROLOGY.—Future revealed, planet ruled, 1s; by letter 14 penny stamps. C. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

A CARD.—French Gloves, Boots, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

COPPER WORK of every description manufactured. Sheet Copper on SALE. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

DR. C. F. FISCHER, Homœopathic Physician,
251, Macquarie-street, opposite to the Royal Mint.
At home for consultation from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m.

ESTABLISHED 28 years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (Diploma dated 1836) Pitt-street.

FRENCH Paper MODELS of Walking Costumes, Mantles, Tunics, Trains, &c. Miss Hayes, 157, Elizabeth-st.

H. G. BENSON, Manufacturer and Importer of Curled Hair. 275, Castlereagh-street.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

LOVEDAY and BUIST, Pianoforte Tuners, Repairers, &c. W. Maddock, bookseller, 383, George-street.

MRS. AINSWORTH REMOVED to Sophia-street, off Riley-street, Surry Hills. Ladies' Nurse.

NOTICE.—C. M. MOMBERG'S Russian Baths will be closed for two days on account of alterations.

REMOVAL.—J. B. EASTON, Dentist, removed to 181, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park.

REMOVAL.—Mr. J. M. FAWL, Solicitor, to H. Cole's new stationery depot, 114, King-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. G. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-Chiropodist, of 16, O'Connell-street, has REMOVED to No. 5, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street South, where he may be consulted daily until further notice.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

W. BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, Portrait Painter in crayons. 140, Pitt-street.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
12, South Head Road,
close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other house.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

SHARES.—Bank, Insurance, Steam, and other Shares
DEBENTURES of Government and local companies
TREASURY BILLS of Colonial Governments
OBTAINED or DISPOSED OF at current market rates, on application to
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

MONEY LENT.—The utmost value advanced on watches, clothing, &c. J. Murphy, 105, Bathurst-st.

£3000 IN Sums, to LEND, on Mortgage of real Estate. W. Hellyer, 129, King-st.

£5 to £10,000 to LEND on personal and other security at low interest. Office, 107, Elizabeth-street N.

LOST AND FOUND.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, from the barque Farningham, Market Wharf, a large Black Retriever DOG.

LOST, near St. Peter's Church, Cook's River, a crystal STAR. Reward at Petersleigh.

LOST, Grey PARROT, brass ring on leg. Reward given. No. 250, George-street.

LOST, between Liverpool-street, and Haymarket, a PURSE, containing 30s. Reward at 19, Bathurst-st.

LOST, in George-st., near Lassetter's, a BAG, with tatting, &c., in. Reward. 173, Bell's-chambers.

LOST, from the Glebe, a tame COCKATOO; can talk well. Anyone bringing the same to Derwent-street, next Public school, will be rewarded.

LOST, a small light brown DOG, ears and tail cut. Answers to the name of "Bengalee." Reward on delivery on board French barque Merle Blanc, Towns's Wharf.

LOST, a silver WATCH, with gold chain and locket attached. The locket contains a lady's likeness. Finder will be rewarded at Shamrock Hotel, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, or left in a shop, on Wednesday last, a dark leather BAG, containing a letter and keys; also brown silk UMBRELLA. A reward given on leaving them at the Welcome Home Inn, Elizabeth-street South.

LOST, Black SPANIEL, white breast, ten days since. Reward will be paid upon restoration to Mr. KETTLE, Cricketers' Hotel, Pitt-street, Redfern. Any person detaining it after this will be prosecuted.

2ND VOLUME ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.—The gentleman who, at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, borrowed the above Book, containing the Article on "Agricultural Chemistry," is requested to return the same. W. W. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

LOST, the 1st and 2nd Volumes of Chitty's COLLECTION OF STATUTES, from the office of Mr. W. W. BILLYARD. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same at 32, Hunter-street.

£2 REWARD.—Given by mistake, in Belmore Market, on Saturday night, about three weeks ago, a £10 note for £1, receiving 19s. change. Apply M. FOX, 329, Castlereagh-street South.

£50 REWARD.—Whereas, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, about 150 WOOLLED SHEEP were LOST near Canterbury; and, whereas it is confidently believed that the same have been Stolen, the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves. If strayed, £5 will be paid on returning the same to CHARLES HEARNE, Petersham.

FOUND, two bunches of KEYS in my shop, on Saturday last. E. Feeney, boot maker, 204, William-st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—☞ Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

LAW.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

MONDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

PLEADED GUILTY.

The following persons were arraigned and pleaded guilty. Mary Salvey, larceny; Samuel Hyam, stealing; William Blackmore Dickson, stealing in a dwelling; Jeremiah M. Salter, embezzlement; John Hull, larceny; Laurence Carroll, assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm; and Frederick Deak, larceny. The pleas given by all of these prisoners were recorded by Mr. A. Fraser, the Clerk of the Peace, and the prisoners were remanded until 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th instant, when evidence as to character will be taken, if tendered on their behalf, before sentence. In the case of J. M. Salter the evidence of his former employer (Mr. John Perry of One Tree Hill, Mount Victoria) was taken. This gentleman spoke in favourable terms of the prisoner's conduct whilst in his employ, but stated that defalcations, to the amount of £22, had recently been discovered in accounts kept by the prisoner.

STEALING COPPER.

Henry Phillips (a respectable looking man) was indicted for having, on the 29th day of April last, at Balmain, feloniously received nine copper bolts (the property of Thomas Sutcliffe Mort and others), the said Phillips knowing the said bolts to be stolen property.

Mr. W. J. Foster conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. David Buchanan (instructed by Mr. Richard Driver) appeared for the defence.

The case for the Crown was sustained by the evidence of senior sergeant Ward, constable Kenny, Henry Maxwell, David M'Neally, Timothy Sullivan, Robert Craig, and Mr. James P. Franklin. It appeared that four pounds of new copper (in the shape of small bolts) were sold by two boys named Timothy Sullivan and Robert Craig—Sullivan being evidently the party who was personally interested in this sale. The copper bolts were sold at the rate of fourpence a pound, one shilling and fourpence being paid for them by the prisoner to the boy Sullivan. The copper was traced by the police and found to belong to the Waterview Dry Dock, and the property was identified by Mr. Franklin and other witnesses called. The boy Sullivan said that Phillips had bought the copper of him without asking any questions whatever; and the child Craig corroborated his comrade in that statement, which was emphatically denied by the prisoner. It was proved for the Crown that sevenpence a pound was the lowest price for new copper, and it was argued that this purchase of new copper so far below the marketable value was proof of the guilt of the accused. The boy Sullivan admitted that he had stolen the copper from the Waterview Dry Dock, and his evidence therein was strengthened by the evidence of the other more reputable witnesses. Mr. George Fisher and Mr. Charles Wigley gave the prisoner a very high character, extending over many years, and it appeared that the prisoner, when told that there was some question raised as to the possession of these copper bolts, did at once take them to the Police Office, and there give them up to the police.

Mr. David Buchanan addressed the jury, relying upon the very excellent character of the accused, and insisting upon the evidence as giving reason to conclude that the prisoner had acted altogether *bonâ fide* in the transaction.

His Honor summed up. The jury retired to deliberate, and on their reappearance in Court, after a considerable interval, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The prisoner was discharged.

STEALING IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

James Gordon, otherwise James Saunders, a lad apparently about 16 years of age, was charged with having, on the 3rd of June last, at Sydney, feloniously stolen (in a dwelling-house) two cases of surgical instruments, and one bag containing articles, the property of one Louis Laure, valued at £10 and upwards.

The facts against the prisoner (who was undefended) were very clearly established for the Crown by the evidence of detective officer William Camphin, Dr. L. Laure (the gentleman who was robbed), and his servant, Louis Bourdeaux. The articles stolen were missed on the day before that mentioned in the indictment by Dr. L. Laure and his servant from the doctor's buggy, which had been shut up in a coach-house, over which Bourdeaux slept. The coach-house was in the same yard as the doctor's domicile, but did not immediately adjoin that gentleman's house. The lad was caught by Camphin in a pawnbroker's shop, with a small valise in his hand, containing articles which Camphin at once supposed to be stolen—knowing—well knowing—the character of Saunders. He took the youth in charge for stealing a pair of trousers, which he found then in his possession; made inquiries about the other property he also had with him, and finding that Dr. Laure had been robbed, and what had been stolen from him, charged Saunders afterwards with the offence, for which he stood indicted. Prisoner could give no satisfactory account as to the way in which he had become possessed of the valise, and of the articles therein contained. The story Saunders gave to the detective policeman, whose vigilance led to the apprehension of this offender, was at variance to that which he gave to the pawnbroker. The jury (without retiring) returned a verdict of guilty of larceny. The prisoner, though young in years, was evidently old in iniquity. He stated, in answer to the Judge, that he was eighteen years of age, but he looked a year younger. There were several previous convictions against the prisoner. Since 1865 there had been not less than *ten* summary convictions against him for stealing, one for vagrancy, and one for disorderly conduct; he had, moreover, been sentenced to three years' hard labour for burglary. The young reprobate had a long string of *aliases*, during the reading out of which (by the warder) he held down his head and laughed.

The learned Judge said that the prisoner must have been only fifteen years old when he had been sentenced to three years for burglary. He felt it to be his duty to pass a heavy sentence upon him. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be imprisoned and kept to hard labour on the roads and public works of the colony for three years.

MALICIOUS WOUNDING.

William Haken (a seafaring man) was charged with having, on the 15th day of May last, at Sydney, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounded one Denis Mars, with intent then and there to do him some grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

Prince Francis Little, Water Police constable, proved that he had arrested the prisoner on the charge. Prisoner admitted that he had been guilty of stabbing Haken (a fellow seamen on board the Hawkesbury), and said that he had done so with the knife shown to witness, which witness produced.

Denis Mars minutely described the manner in which he had been wounded by the prisoner. The assault and wounding took place on board the Hawkesbury late one Saturday evening, when prisoner was drunk. Witness was having a row with another man when prisoner interfered, and quarrelled with him. High words arose between them, and Haken fought Mars and beat him. Mars went into his bunk, and Haken came into the forecastle (afterwards) and stabbed him with his knife, more than once; Mars ran out, shrieking, and gave the alarm; the officer of the ship bound up the witness's arm; Haken admitted that he had stabbed Mars, but that he had done so suddenly, under the influence of passion; before Mars went into the forecastle Haken had threatened to cut Mars's throat, and Mars had changed the direction of his head when he lay down in consequence.

William Lanning, another seaman, or apprentice, on board the Hawkesbury, corroborated Mars's evidence.

William Shaw, a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing at 83, George-street, gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds found by him to have been inflicted on the man Mars; he had received a punctured wound in the arm, apparently inflicted with such an instrument as the knife produced; he had also received a hurt on one of his legs.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of unlawfully wounding, but not of a felony.

The Judge remarked that he thought there had been evidence enough to prove that the prisoner had been guilty of felony.

The prisoner's only excuse was that he was in liquor when the man Mars had greatly provoked him by his offensive language.

The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be imprisoned for three years, and kept to hard labour on the roads.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Isaac Lefevre—a man advanced in years—was indicted for having feloniously received a number of tools, knowing the same to be stolen property.

Senior-constable Larkins deposed that he took prisoner into custody in Brougham-place on the 4th July last; a woman charged Lefevre with having bought stolen tools from some boy; this led to the case; prisoner, when interrogated, denied the charge. William Ellis (a wood turner) proved that the tools had been stolen from him on the 28th of June last; the tools were stolen from his shop whilst he was away; he gave information to the police, and the inquiries were thereupon made. A miserable-looking little boy, named Frederick Moore (said to be twelve years of age, and now kept on board the Vernon), confessed, in the witness-box, that he had sold the tools to the prisoner; he told his story in a straightforward manner, and persistently adhered to it; he said that he stole the tools from Mr. Ellis on three separate occasions. In answer to a question from the prisoner, the boy stated that he had told prisoner that the tools "belonged to his uncle, who had gone away to England;" prisoner gave the lad tenpence for the whole lot of tools. When the boy brought the first lot the prisoner told him to bring others, and he should be paid for them. William Goff (another boy) proved that the boy Moore had been seen by him coming to the house in which prisoner lived with some tools in his hand—early in the morning, on or about the 29th of June last.

The prisoner tearfully, and in pathetic terms, declared that he was as innocent of the offence with which he stood charged as a babe unborn. The boy's story was a lie from the beginning to the end.

His Honor summed up.

The jury retired to deliberate, and, on their reappearance in Court, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The prisoner was discharged.

BREAK AND ENTRY.

Peter Santiz (a Mexican) was charged for that he, on the 21st of May last, did feloniously break and enter the dwelling of Joseph Rodgers (a man of colour), and did steal a large quantity of clothing, and other articles, the property of one Sarah Ann Johnson.

Mr. Foster conducted the case for the Crown, the prisoner was undefended.

The case was proved for the Crown by senior-constable Alexander Miller, Mr. Joseph Rodgers, and Mrs. Joseph Rodgers, formerly Miss Sarah Ann Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers resided in "Durand's-alley." Some of the things stolen were found in prisoner's possession, and some out in Belmore Park.

The prisoner, on being called upon for his defence, said that he really did not know what to say about the charge.

Verdict: Guilty, but recommended to mercy.

Remanded for sentence.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, July 26.—Holiday.

Wednesday, July 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Chatvin, second meeting.

Wednesday, July 27, at 3 p.m.—At the office of Frederick Thomas Humphery, official assignee: Walter Hampson Cooper, special meeting to decide upon accepting or rejecting an offer of composition.

Thursday, July 28, at 3 p.m., at the office of Frederick Thomas Humphery, official assignee: Special meeting to decide upon accepting or rejecting an offer of composition.

Saturday, July 30.—Vacation ends.

Monday, August 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Bridget Townes, adjourned special meeting for examination from the 15th of July last.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, August 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Enos Williams, Adolphus George Heighway, Cecilia Jane Walsh, Samuel Keane, John Outram Wascoe, James Riley, John Speerin, George Scott, adjourned from the 5th July last, George Wingett, adjourned from the 5th July last; Joseph Haynes, adjourned from the 5th July last; Maurice Ickerson, adjourned from the 5th July last.

Tuesday, August 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Henry Kilpatrick, adjourned from the 7th of July last; Joseph Clerkin, adjourned from the 14th of July last; James Augustus Parker, adjourned from the 21st of July; Angus John MacInnis, adjourned from the 22nd of July; Peter Keppie, John Russell Jones, George James Johnstone, Henry O'Neill, George Swiney, James Coulter, adjourned from the 5th of July; John Robertson, as a member of the firm of "J. G. Macdonald and Co."; John Robertson, as a member of the firm of "James Keele and Co."

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Pearce, Murphy, Vickery, Evans, Spence, Powell, and Oatley.

Eleven persons were fined 5s. each, and five were fined 10s. each, for drunkenness; and one was fined 20s., for using obscene language in public places.

The woman Richards, *alias* Lee, who was on Saturday discharged from custody, having been apprehended without warrant, and charged with having a fortnight previously stolen a watch and ring from one William Norie, was brought into custody, after the adjournment of the Court, and sentenced to be imprisoned one month for not satisfactorily accounting for her possession of the articles—the ring she had pledged to Himmelhoch, of Castlereagh-street, and the watch she offered in pledge to Benson. Benson recognised the watch, from a description which had been supplied to him, and detained it, giving to constable Larkin the information on which he proceeded to the apprehension of Richards.

Charles King, an idle and disorderly person, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Elizabeth Johnstone was found guilty of being a common prostitute, wandering in a public place, and behaving in a riotous manner, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Nicholas Jacobsen and Ellen Hutchinson were summarily convicted of having stolen five pairs of boots, of the value of 35s., the property of William Crego, and were sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Ellen Ward was found guilty of having assaulted Mary Watson, by striking her several times with her fist, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Four prisoners were discharged, and one was remanded.

On the summons paper were twelve cases, of which three were discharged and other three were not prosecuted. Charless Furness complained of John Quinn that he assaulted him, when, in the execution of his duty as a bailiff, he levied upon his goods for rent, by pushing him out of the house; and defendant, being found guilty of the offence alleged against him, was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s. A Mrs. Helwig was found guilty of having assaulted Margaret Head, in reply to her demand for rent due, and was fined 10s. Ashley v. Scott was a proceeding to recover possession of sundry articles of personal property, valued at 50s., in which complainant obtained an order. Potts v. Benbow was an undefended suit for the recovery of wages, and an order was made for payment of the sum claimed. In Hamilton v. Parkes, affiliation, and Pass v. Pass, maintenance, orders were made by consent.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE his Worship the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Smithers, Thompson, and Gedye.

Several drunkards were fined, and Jane Gallagher, charged with using offensive language in South Head Road, was fined 20s., in default seven days' imprisonment.

Daniel Dawson, for indecent conduct in George-street, was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., in default one week's imprisonment.

Emanuel Schwartze pleaded guilty to hawking without a license, and was fined 10s., or three days' in gaol.

Robert J. Walshman, James Brown, and John Price were fined in various amounts for disorderly conduct in the public streets.

Johan August, charged with disorderly conduct on board the ship Farningham, was fined 10s., in default two days' imprisonment.

MITCHELL'S CREEK GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

THE first half-yearly meeting of the above company was held yesterday, when the following report was read and adopted:—

The directors, in terms of the deed of settlement, place before the shareholders the annexed statement of the assets and liabilities of the company for the half-year ending 30th June, 1870, and, at the same time, have much pleasure in reporting generally on the proceedings taken by them since the commencement of the company.

The directors have engaged the services of Mr. C. P. Richards as mining manager, and think they may congratulate the shareholders on this appointment, as Mr. Richards has held a similar position in some of the leading mines in Victoria, and appears to be a thoroughly practical miner.

A great deal of anxiety has been felt by the directors with regard to the question of machinery, and, after the most careful consideration, the directors are happy to state that they have effected the purchase of a very desirable and complete plant from the Wentworth Estate Mining Company, at a figure considerably below that at which similar machinery could have been purchased direct from the manufacturer, besides causing a large saving in carriage, and the directors are pleased to think that, without losing sight of the matter of efficiency, they have saved the shareholders the difference of nearly one call on the subscribed capital.

This machinery, it is anticipated, will crush 200 tons weekly, and comprises—

A new crushing plant, of 3 batteries of 5 stamps each
A new Chilian mill, for treating the pyrites
A new 18-inch cylinder steam engine, 3 feet stroke, and
A new boiler, 28 feet by 6 feet 6 inches.

The directors have also recently engaged Mr. Philip Wright, from Victoria, as engineer, who bears first-rate recommendations, and who has just started for the mine to superintend the removal and fitting up of machinery.

Tenders for the conveyance of the machinery from Lucknow to the company's mine are now under consideration of the Board, and it may, therefore, be confidently expected that crushing operations will be commenced a short time hence.

The mining manager's report, now laid on the table, shows that the following shafts have been sunk or are now being carried down, viz.:—

No. 1.—Underlay shaft.
No. 2.—Perpendicular shaft.
No. 3.—Main shaft.

The latter is at present contracted for to be carried down 150 feet, and the directors also refer to the above mining manager's report as to the questions of water and other practical mining matters.

The directors, in conclusion, beg to call attention to the satisfactory result of the trial crushings and assays made at different dates, and from different parts of the reef, and especially to the large yield resulting from the treatment of the pyrites at the Mint, as shown by the annexed statement:—

July 12, 1869.—From about 2½ tons quartz, 15 dwts. free gold; by Chappell's mill.
May 16, 1870.—From sample No. 1, 10 dwts. free gold; by the Mint.
May 16, 1870.—From sample No. 2, 4 oz. 18 dwts. free gold; by the Mint.
May 26, 1870.—From about 7 tons, 2 oz. 5 dwts. free gold from the 7 tons; by Chappell's mill.
May 26, 1870.—From sample pyrites, 18 oz. 5 dwts. 21 grs. pyritous gold; by the Mint.
July 1, 1870.—From about 19½ cwt., 1 oz. 2 dwts, 9 grs. free gold; by the Mint.

It will thus be seen by the above that the stone contains, besides the gold held by it in a free state, a fair percentage of pyrites, which can be inexpensively treated; the recent assay of same by the Mint gave a yield of about 20 oz. of gold and 12 oz. of silver per ton of pyrites.

Specimens of lead and copper ore, &c., from the mine, are now on the table.

The copper lode has not yet been struck, so far as the company's explorations have extended.

The shareholders have now to elect a director in the room of John Alger, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election, and is the only shareholder who has given the required notice that he is a candidate.

An auditor has also to be elected in the place of Julius Meyerfeld, Esq., whose term of office expires, but who is eligible for re-election.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1870.

Dr.		
To Account capital		£30,000 0 0
Second call received on account		1,435 0 0
Interest account		31 1 1
Transfer fees		9 11 6
Wentworth Estate Company		500 0 0
C. P. Richards		21 19 2
		£31,997 11 9
Cr.		
By Preferent shares		£15,000 0 0
Less 1st call received		2,041 0 0
		£12,959 0 0
Mineral lands	£15,337 14 10	
Mining expenses	66 4 4	
Implements and tools	48 0 6	
Machinery	1,100 0 0	
Underlay shaft	95 18 2	
Perpendicular shaft	58 9 2	
		16,706 4 0
City Bank		1,783 4 9
Office expenses		182 11 3
Salaries and wages		202 10 6
Preliminary expenses		81 17 9
Stationery and printing		79 17 9
Carriage account		2 10 0
		£31,997 14 9

Mr. J. Alger was re-elected a director, and Mr. J. Meyerfeld was re-elected an auditor.

THE NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.

THE usual half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the Exchange, yesterday. Mr. A. Garran occupied the chair, and moved the adoption of the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

The directors submit the following report of the operations of the company for the past six months:—

The machinery and mines are in good working order; the pits are now opened out sufficiently to supply upwards of 6000 tons per week.

The railway has been properly maintained, and the substitution of brick culverts in place of timber bridges is nearly completed.

The demand for the company's coal continues good, and the quality fully sustains its high reputation; the sales though less than last half-year, are larger than for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Your directors regret that impediments to raising the price of coal have continued to exist during the past half-year.

The profits for the six months, including £76 9s. 7d balance at credit of profit and loss from last half-year, are £4463 4s. 2d., out of which £665 7s. 2d. has been paid for interest on debentures and loans, £1350 written off rolling stock, railway pits, and mineral lands; and £300 added to reserve fund, leaving a balance of £2147 17s., out of which the directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum be paid, which will require £2000, leaving the sum of £147 17s. at credit of profit and loss.

The dividend will be payable on and after the 1st August.

BALANCE-SHEET FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1870.

Dr.	
June 30, 1870.	
To Paid-up capital	£100,000 0 0
Loans	8,104 0 0
Debentures	17,300 0 0
Interest on ditto	302 13 0
Balance premiums on ditto	212 6 6
Coal insurance account	100 13 6
Township of Wallsend	52 10 0
Sundry creditors	849 11 7
Reserve fund	1,096 5 5
Profit and loss	2,147 17 0
	£130,166 19 0
Cr.	
June 30, 1870.	
By Mining property, including mineral lands, buildings, railway, rolling stock, pits B. and C.	£122,220 18 5
Shares in trust	1,385 11 0
Office furniture	175 0 0
London agent	12 4 11
Sundry debtors	6,373 3 11
	£130,166 19 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1870.

Dr.		
February 1st, 1870.		
To dividends		£2,000 0 0
June 30th, 1870.		
To books and stationery	£30 7 0	
Charges	111 16 5	
Office rent	62 10 0	
Directors' fees	250 0 0	
Salaries	375 0 0	
Wear and tear	440 4 2	
Railway maintenance	101 1 1	
Shipping expenses	1,217 3 5	
Traction	2,961 10 4	
Mining expenses	16,868 3 6	
		22,417 15 11
Rolling stock	500 0 0	
Pit B.	250 0 0	
Pit C.	150 0 0	
Railway	200 0 0	
Mineral lands	250 0 0	
		1,350 0 0
Interest on debentures and loans		665 7 2
Reserved fund—addition to		300 0 0
Balance		2,147 17 0
		£28,881 0 1
Cr.		
December 31st, 1869.		
By balance at date		£2,076 9 7
June 30th, 1870.		
By sales of coal during half-year to date		26,804 10 6
		£28,881 0 1

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	
1870.	
June 30.—To balance	£1,096 5 5
Cr.	
1869.	
December 31.—By balance at date	£791 10 6
1870.	
June 30.—Received from debts written off	4 14 11
By profit and loss	300 0 0
	£1,096 5 5

The business of the meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the directors.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

THE EURONGILLY.—The Eurongilly correspondent of the *Yass Courier*, writing on the 19th instant, says:—This very partially worked, and probably too prematurely abandoned, gold-field has yielded, both in alluvial and matrix gold, since its opening some six years ago, an amount which, proportionately to the work done, will bear favourable comparison with some of our best fields. Although I have long been aware of its existence, I had never visited it until a few days back; an imaginary conception of it had nevertheless fixed itself obtrusively on my mind, and, as in most cases of the sort, I had formed an illusory one. I had pictured the myriad-mounded hills and flats, the venerable remains of a bygone era, symbols of an exhausted—or to speak more correctly—a defunct gold-field, caused, as is usual, by unskilled mutilation. Here, however, I found that the hand of the destroyer had not been sufficiently active to permanently impair its further working, should chance or skill yet point to it as a field likely to remunerate the labour of additional development. Its hitherto so-called working has been of a kind and extent so meagre as to leave an impression that but few miners ever worked here, and that only for a brief period. Here there seems to be a fair and legitimate field for the judicious investment of capital. It can disturb no supposed existing right, nor tread upon the toes of the "individual miner," or alarm the equanimity of the "time honoured" fossicker, inasmuch as none such are here to be found; nay, not even our ubiquitous friend, John Chinaman, has established it as an abiding place for his patient toil. I said "investment of capital." Well, such is being done by a Ballarat company in the leasing of forty acres for quartz mining, under the management of Mr. Travers Jones, a gentleman who is giving good earnest of his intentions by the erection of massive machinery, said to be replete in every detail for gold extraction. The engine is of twenty-horse power, brought here from Ballarat, and the battery is supplied by Messrs. Russell, of Sydney. At present only ten head of stampers, of 6 cwt. each, are being fitted, but ten more can be easily driven should circumstances require them. That this undertaking may lead to a successful issue is a wish which all must entertain. At present the company is engaged in raising stone at one shaft only, but on the completion of the machinery, already in an advanced stage, additional labour will be required, and let us also hope that it will be the cause of giving some additional impulse to our languishing industry. The place enjoys two stores and two inns, one of the latter having been just opened by Mr. S. Bishop, an old resident storekeeper of the place. The hotel is a commodious brick building, with forty acres of first-class land attached, the whole giving marked signs of neatness and industry to a degree rarely met with even in far more populous places. I perceived, too, that Mr. Bishop has had the wise forethought to excavate a circular reservoir sixteen feet by twelve. It is lined with bricks and thickly cemented, and so situated as to receive the rainfall of the spacious zinc roofs of his establishment. I make especial reference to this provision by way of reproach upon the miserable hand-to-mouth system which largely obtains in this region of this colony, where droughts are so frequent and distressing, and where three months' absence of rain cannot be withstood without serious inconvenience, notwithstanding all the natural facilities this part of the country affords for water storage.

THE GULGONG.—In some notes on this gold-field a correspondent of the *Western Post*, under date the 20th instant, prefaces his remarks by pointing to the necessity for police protection, and says:—"Rowdyism, now in its infancy, confined to pillering, gambling, &c., will, if unchecked, rapidly increase with the march of the thieves' intellect, which it is desirable to check, before the intellectual powers of the light-fingered gentry become too highly educated. Having had some considerable experience on different gold-fields, and after much inquiry, it may not be thought presumptuous to state that Gulgong will be the centre of a large population, and, moreover, through this rush an impetus will be given to mining throughout the whole district, that was not even dreamt of some weeks back. Ground once worked out will again be opened up, and land little thought to be auriferous will be thoroughly tested. Adams and party, the enterprising proprietors in the deep lead, have done much to develop the rich resources of this district. They bottomed at 147 feet last week, and obtained a prospect of 1 dwt. 6 grs. to the dish; several dishes have been washed since, all containing gold more or less. The gold is coarse and nuggetty, indicating a richer deposit in the neighbourhood. The sinking is for about a hundred feet through a soft basaltic rock, upon which the gold hitherto has been obtained, at distances varying from six inches to twelve or thirteen feet. The lead has been pegged out for two or three miles, and is anxiously guarded by some 200 shepherds. I have little doubt that gold will be traced from the old Gulgong Reef as far as Taliewang, if not to Cobbora; indeed, it is now obtained in small quantities on the Talbragar. This field is actually unlimited, and only requires a large population to make Mudgee the most important town in the West. The Red Hill, where Downey's party is at work, is a very rich spot. Sanders's party washed 40 ounces for last week's work. There is no doubt the reef will be worked eventually, and found to yield a handsome revenue. Gold has not yet been discovered in payable quantities in the stone, which is not in the least remarkable considering no shaft has been sunk. The main reef, wherever it may be, is well supplied with feeders, which form a complete network through the hill, and closely resemble the Bald Hills at Tambaroora. The great drawback will be want of water, which will have to be obtained from Reedy Creek, distant about three miles. Surfacing on poor ground will then be out of the question. There are complaints with reference to the length of time before the Post-office will be opened, viz., the 1st September. Surely the postal authorities might enter into a temporary arrangement; it is decidedly a grievance, as the chances are two to one against the diggers getting their letters at all. Without they are addressed to Guntawang, they are detained in Mudgee, for Gulgong is an undefined address, its nearest point being within a few miles of Mudgee. The Rev. T. B. Tress visited us last Sunday, and I regret to say had but a poor congregation. Service was held in a billiard room. Since writing the above I have again visited the deep lead, and the more I see of it the more am I convinced that a good payable field has been opened. Shares are on the rise, but with few purchasers; the fact is, the majority of the present holders are too poor to work their claims, and very few of those owning shares are likely to be the parties to get the gold. Plenty of shares could now be bought for a £5-note, but not in the immediate neighbourhood of the prospectors. I heard £25 offered for a share in No. 2, but was refused, the owner saying he would not sell it even for £100, as he intended working it should he lose all. You will no doubt hear from other sources the result of the first washing, but that will be very little indication of what the field will be. If it goes one ounce to the load I shall be quite content, as I am sure the chief lead has not yet been hit.

IRONBARKS.—On the 20th instant, the Ironbarks correspondent of the *Western Examiner* reports that the sluicing party at the Junction had their first washing out last week. I hear they got about 40 oz. of gold from the washing. Some of the party consider the ground will pay about £3 per week per man.—Quartz-reefing parties have not been able to do much in this line of late, in consequence of too much water. Fitzsimmons and Co.'s reef looks well. Mr. G. Korf is here, and is bringing a small portion of the stone from the tunnel at Specimen Hill to Mr. Scots' machine at the Ironbarks for a trial. I hear it is Mr. Korf's intention to prospect some of the other reefs in this locality.

THE MITTAGONG RUSH.—The accounts from this rush, says the *Western Examiner* (20th instant), are rather more favourable than of late. Though no extent of payable ground has been discovered, two or three fairly good patches have been touched upon, and it seems probable that for a limited population the field may still hold out a prospect of profitable labour. About two miles from the original workings quartz has been discovered, in which the presence of gold has been detected. An active search for the reef, from which the auriferous quartz has been shed, is now being instituted, and it is hoped that the result will not be unsuccessful. The population on the diggings has been reduced to a very moderate number, but most of the stickers are actual workers, and as water is plentiful, and provisions are cheap, the place, it is probable, will now get a good trial.

THE WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.

THE Lower Clarence correspondent of the *Examiner* reports that the weather there has been everything that can be desired for outdoor work, with beautiful clear frosty nights, though the frosts do not appear to have injured the sugar cane any. A great many farmers have commenced ploughing, but they can scarcely tell what for—some say for cane, if it fetches a fair price. The cane farmers seem somewhat disappointed that no one representing the Colonial Sugar Refining Company has put in an appearance as a purchaser of the cane, on behalf of the company, in accordance with promise.

At Singleton, says the *Times* of Saturday, during the present week the weather has been variable, and we have had some smart showers. For the last two or three days there have been cold and boisterous winds. Judging from the rise in the Hunter of twelve or fifteen inches, the rain has been general throughout the Northern district, and we believe it did not come before it was much required.

From the West, we have it reported in the last-received intelligence from Bathurst that the rains have again returned, and the prospect yesterday (Friday) evening of fine weather appeared distant. The showers have not been heavy, though on Thursday evening there was an exception. The air is exceedingly cold, though the winds are comparatively light. The Orange news is to a similar effect. The previous fine weather was dispelled on Thursday, which proved thoroughly inclement. Friday was of the same nature, with no prospect of a change.

The Marengo correspondent of the *Burrangong Argus* (23rd instant) says:—"Our town, like many others, has felt a great depression on account of the heavy rains, which have rendered the roads from Young to Burrowa almost impassable; particularly at the Calabash, as the stone crossing at that place has given way, and any team attempting to cross is certain to get bogged. Ploughing and sowing is all over in this neighbourhood for this season, and there will not be two acres under crop for every six last year."

Friday's *Yass Courier* reports that the previous day's heavy rainfall flooded the streets and afforded every one whose business or pleasure called them up Cooma-street an opportunity of fully realising the value of the various culverts (substantial, medium, or diminutive) recently constructed across the rapidly-enlarging chasm which runs parallel to the Government road. From a little before noon of yesterday the Yass River began to rise. Before dark it was two or three feet above the girders of the late bridge, and was then rising. At about 8 o'clock the rain ceasing for awhile gave hope that the danger of flood might pass away; but should wet weather continue (as appearances seem to indicate), the present saturated condition of the ground in all parts of the district makes it highly probable that another inundation will be the result. The Murrumbidgee is considerably above the summer level.

The Markdale correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald* says:—We have had splendid weather for the past fortnight, but rain has set in again in spring showers alternately with Scotch mists, but neither heavy enough to stop farm operations. About noon of the 8th instant, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt here. It lasted several seconds, and apparently travelled from S.W. to N.E.

From Moruya, we learn by the *Telegraph* of the 19th instant, that since last notice the locality has been visited with several downpours of rain. On Friday night the clouds discharged themselves with unusual violence, and it was feared another flood was imminent. The river rose about four feet at Kiora, and was unfordable. Saturday and Sunday were very wet, but yesterday morning the sun struggled through the mist. We had a beautiful day, and there is every probability that we shall again have fine weather. The roads are almost as muddy as usual, and dray traffic is very much impeded.

WESTERN COLLIERIES AND RAILWAY RATES.

(Abridged from the Bathurst Times.)

A PUBLIC meeting, convened by advertisement, was held in the Assembly-room of the Royal Hotel, on Thursday evening last, "to take into consideration the new traffic rates issued by the Government, which prohibit the development of the Western coal-fields, and prejudicially affect other interests." The night was unfortunately a tempestuous one, but, nevertheless, the meeting was attended by most of the influential residents of the districts, and an air of earnestness and determination characterised the whole proceedings. His Worship the Mayor presided.

The chairman, having pointed out the general importance of coal production, and the value of our mines to this colony, said it was almost impossible to estimate the benefit that would be derived from the opening of the Western collieries, when the vast resources of this great mineral country were considered; but if the mines were fairly set going probably 20,000 people would ultimately find employment, as coal would be the means of enabling them to develop the mineral wealth of the colony.

On the motion of Mr. John Smith (of Llanarth), seconded by Mr. W. G. Stephen, it was unanimously agreed:—"That this meeting considers the development of the Western Collieries to be of the greatest importance—not only as opening up a source of great wealth—but as being intimately associated with the future prosperity of this district."

The chief resolution was moved by Mr. Webb, M.L.A.:—"That this meeting earnestly but respectfully expresses its opinion that the scale of rates recently issued by the Government for the conveyance of coal by railway is practically a prohibition to the opening of the Western Collieries." He had been given to understand that in September last year the Minister for Works had prepared a scale of rates for publication in the *Gazette*, and that it had been sent to the newspapers in Sydney and published in anticipation of the *Gazette*. This scale was considered to be favourable to the development of the Western collieries; but, from some cause or other, when the *Gazette* appeared, the scale was withdrawn. It was for them to find out what was this cause. The scale of rates which had been cancelled was as follows:—For any distance under 7 miles, 10d.; over 7 miles and not exceeding 10 miles, 1s.; over 10 miles and not exceeding 15 miles, 1s. 3d.; over 15 miles and not exceeding 20 miles, 2s.; over 20 miles and not exceeding 35 miles, 2s. 2d.; over 35 miles and not exceeding 50 miles, 2s. 9d.; over 50 miles and not exceeding 65 miles, 3s. 3d.; over 65 miles and not exceeding 80 miles, 3s. 9d.; over 80 miles and not exceeding 95 miles, 4s. 3d.; over 95 miles and not exceeding 105 miles, 4s. 9d. What led to the removal of this rate? And the meeting must bear in mind that in removing it the right to use owners' trucks was utterly denied. Things remained in this way until the beginning of this month, when the Government made another change, and it was to this change which he particularly requested the attention of the meeting. It was really important that they should grasp the glaring contrast which existed between the proposed rate of September and the actual rate fixed at the beginning of this month. According to the latter scale the charge from 35 to 50 miles would be 3s. 7d., against 2s. 9d. in the September scale; from 50 to 65 miles the charge would be 4s. 10d., against 3s. 3d.; from 65 to 80 miles, 6s. 1d., against 3s. 9d.; from 80 to 95 miles, 7s. 4d., against 4s. 3d.; from 95 to 105 miles, 8s. 2d., against 4s. 9d. It was this comparison which gave the proof of the assertion contained in the motion that he had undertaken to move,—that the present scale of rates was a prohibition to the development of the Western collieries. (Hear, hear, and applause.) What was the motive for withdrawing the favourable rates? It stood to reason that when the locomotive was once in motion with its loaded trucks it must be cheaper to travel long distances than short ones. It must be more advantageous to carry loading 105 miles for 4s. 9d. than 35 miles for 2s. 4d. (Hear, hear.) It must be less expensive in every way. (Hear, hear.) That the price of carriage should decrease according to the distance to be traversed was a principle universally established, and a principle which in the matter of coal traffic was especially adhered to on the English railways. As, for instance, in the *Mining Journal*, of the 7th May last, a comparison of rates for the carriage of coal was given, by which it would be seen that while 5s. 5d. was charged for 123 miles—being the distance from London of the Cotmanhay colliery in Derbyshire—the carriage from the Lambton mine, in Durham, to London, a distance of 255 miles, was only 8s. 8d. Here was double the distance run at less than double the charge, and the same principle should guide the management of our railways here. (Hear, hear.) Now, it had been said that the agitation on this question was a matter entirely in the hands of persons directly and pecuniarily interested in procuring cheaper rates of carriage. He did not hold the slightest interest in the Western collieries—had not a single share; but he was interested in the development of the Western District (hear, hear), as every individual present was (hear, hear), and he was not so blind as to be unable to perceive that the development of their collieries was the base from which the main prosperity of the district in the future must spring. (Cheers.) But he would take wider grounds. It was not for the interest of this district only that these mines should be opened, but for the colony at large, and this he would prove to be the case. The English railways had been built by private enterprise, and entirely with the view of yielding dividends, and to do this, as he had shown, the companies had followed the system of encouraging traffic by giving decreasing rates for long distances. Our railways had cost us seven millions of money, and they would never pay the interest on their cost until traffic was obtained for them. Indeed, for many years to come it was hardly likely they would pay the charges upon them. Traffic must be encouraged by paving the way for developing the resources of the colony, and not by an absurd attempt to force a profit by charging such enormous rates as practically to prohibit all enterprise and trading operations. (Cheers.) Suppose the carriage of coal did not yield a profit—did not pay more than working expenses, would not the development of the trade lead in a thousand ways to other traffic? A large population will settle in the neighbourhood of the mines; the locality from its production of cheap fuel would become the centre of smelting operations and the seat of manufactures, and production and consumption would re-act upon each other throughout all the ramifications of trade. (Cheers.) The Government wanted to obtain a profit—wanted 30s. for 20s.—and they had struck a tariff by which, instead of obtaining a profit, they would reap a loss, for they were driving traffic from the line. (Hear, hear.) It had been hinted that there was a particular reason for these high charges. And he believed there was; but it was one which was not fair and above-board, and which would not stand investigation. At Newcastle no collieries existed at a greater distance than thirty-five miles, and the rates for that distance exactly suited the requirements of the North. The Government from the first had assisted to develop the Northern collieries; but he did not complain of that. (Hear, hear.) They were quite right. It was a source of wealth which ought to be established, but perhaps the meeting was not aware what the development of these Northern collieries cost the country. For harbour works, staiths, cranes, &c., at Newcastle, upwards of £44,000 had been voted since 1868. He did not complain about this expenditure, but what he demanded was that they should be placed on the same footing. They must insist upon fair play. (Hear, hear.) The Government called themselves Free Traders, and the proof they offered in support of the sincerity of their professions, was the system of protection they pursued, which sacrificed the West in the interest of the North—a system which was of the very worst species of protection. (Hear, hear.) It was necessary that facilities should be offered for the establishment of a large trade, as it was only by that means that a cheap refuse fuel in large quantites could be obtained for smelting purposes. At Waratah smelting works had been established because refuse coal could be got there for 6d. or 9d. a ton. If the Western collieries were permitted to compete for a large trade we should have smelting works established at Bowenfels. Already the country in the neighbourhood of our copper mines was stripped of its timber, and unless a cheap fuel were provided these enterprises would, in the course of time, languish and die out.

The resolution, seconded by Mr. J. Cook, was agreed to.

It was further resolved,—"That, for the reasons expressed in the foregoing resolutions, this meeting urgently solicits the Government to reconsider the scale for the carriage of coal with a view to framing decreasing rates for greater distances in accordance with the scale of thirty-five miles, and in accordance with the invariable rule established on railways in the mother country;" and "That it is the opinion of this meeting that a public meeting should be held in Sydney as early as possible, and at each of the towns between Bowenfels and Sydney, in condemnation of the policy of the Government in virtually closing the railway line to the Western collieries by the proclamation of an unfair tariff, granting protection to the Northern against the Western coal; that a delegate be appointed at this meeting, and one at every meeting held, to assemble together when called upon, and place themselves in constant communication with the Government of the country upon and against its unjust public treatment of the interests of the Western District."

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

BALMAIN.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, the 19th instant. Present—The Mayor and Aldermen Robinson, Perdriau, Rountree, Elliott, Springthorpe, Yeend, Mossman, and Foy. Minutes: The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter read from Mr. James Laidley, stating that, having become the owner of land formerly the property of Miss Johnstone, on the Darling Road, he was willing to make over such portion of the land as may be required to straighten the road. Received, and left in the hands of the Mayor. 2. Letter read from Mr. James Beattie was received, and referred to the Committee of Works. 3. Letter read from Mr. P. H. M'Beath, relative to the removal of his steps in Adolphus-street; received, and referred to the Committee of Works. Petitions: 1. Petition presented from ratepayers of the South Ward, relative to the erection of a wharf at the foot of Reynolds-street, was received and referred to the Committee of Works. 2. Petition presented from ratepayers in the South Ward, requesting that a portion of the footway in Palmer-street (viz., from the Kent Hotel to Mr. Bliss's property) might be repaired. Received, and referred to the Committee of Works. 1. Report brought up by the Committee of Works, stated that, since the last meeting of the Council, they had certified to the Committee of Finance for payment of various accounts, amounting to £95 3s. 2. Report brought up by the Committee of Finance, stated that, since the last meeting of the Council, they had paid, under Votes of Appropriation, for works, &c., duly certified, various accounts, amounting to £105 6s. With reference to the letter from Messrs. Reynolds and Lemm (valuers), requesting payment for attending the Court of Appeal, the committee reported that, as the attendance of the valuers was necessary for the purpose of upholding the appeals, and as there is no clause in the Act compelling their attendance, they consider them entitled to the sum of 15s. each. The committee further reported that the long outstanding claim for rates on land belonging to the trustees of Mrs. Wangenheim has been compromised by the acceptance of £30, which has been paid. Received. Miscellaneous: The tabular statement of revenue and expenditure was laid upon the table. The Mayor read a letter, dated 12th July, from Mr. Gardiner, council clerk and surveyor, giving the stipulated notice of his resignation. Motions pursuant to notice: 1. Alderman Perdriau moved, and Alderman Mossman seconded,—"That Jane-street be repaired, as recommended by the Committee of Works." Carried. 2. Alderman Robinson moved, and Alderman Yeend seconded,—"That Therry-street be levelled and made passable for drays at a cost not exceeding £15, as the ballast for making the Darling Road is being quarried from that street." Carried. Orders of the Day: 1. Consideration of letter from Mr. C. Davis on the matter of encroachments, &c., &c. The Council ordered that the letter of Mr. Davis should be appended to the letter of Mr. Beath, for the consideration of the Committee of Works. 2. To reconsider the matter of the Darling-street wharf. The Mayor having reported that Mr. Morland had refused to accept or fulfil the contract, it was moved by Alderman Springthorpe and seconded by Alderman Rountree,—"That tenders be called for the supply of red turpentine piles of the necessary dimensions for the proposed wharf, to be delivered at the wharf at the foot of Darling-street." Carried. 3. To open and examine tenders for the removal of night-soil. The tender of Henry Coleman was accepted. The Council then rose.—F. R. CHILCOTT, Assistant Council Clerk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have no doubt that your correspondent "Angler," meant well when he came to the rescue of the "freshwater herring" from Shoalhaven, above the falls; he has crushed me already in his imagination, and were it not that he misunderstood and misquoted my words, I would have kept silence. What will "Angler's" friends say when they find out that he has been too rash? They might deplore that the Education Bill passed just a little too late, and that "Angler" increased his knowledge of small "herrings" at the expense of polite letter writing.

Well, Sir, we cannot all be "Chesterfields," and we cannot all live in Sydney and catch snapper; there must be a division of labour somewhere. I think that southern anglers, with glorious Illawarra scenery, ought to content themselves to angle for herrings, and, if they think "*salmon*" will take to their streams, import them, and "crow" afterwards.

I do not wish to be hard on "Angler." I like his remarks about "*native* bears" and astronomy; it is funny, but second-hand.

I firmly believe that he is offended because I doubt the possibility of ever introducing the salmon into Australian waters for breeding purposes; but I only give my humble opinion to prevent a useless expenditure of public money—no private person would be foolish enough to expend hundreds of pounds for such a Utopian scheme; but if any private individual should succeed in introducing the real *Salmo salar*, I know that many patriotic men—your obedient servant amongst them—will subscribe to the utmost of their ability, and consider him (the respective individual) a general benefactor.

Never ride your "hobby horse" at the expense of the public exchequer, and never rush into print before you have mastered your adversary's letter. I can read between the severe lines of "Angler's" critical remarks the kindly feeling of a genuine "*Phascolarctos*," and on this account only I repeat what I said before.

You cannot breed salmon (*Salmo salar*) in Australian waters. You cannot breed "trout" (*Salmo troutta*) in the Botany swamps. The colonial perch (*Lates colonorum*) is as good as the English perch (*Perca fluviatilis*). There is only one genus belonging to the *Salmonidæ* found in the Southern hemisphere; it is a small fish, and peculiar to New Zealand.

The little fish known as "herring" in Southern Australia and Tasmania belongs to the family *Haplochitonidæ*. The English "grayling" belongs to the *Salmonidæ*. The Shoalhaven "herring" differs from the Hawkesbury "herring;" the latter is a true *clupea*, with serrated belly-scales—the only real Australian herring known to us.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. K.

DECLINE OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

(From the London Economist, May 14.)

UNLESS we are greatly mistaken—and we have watched the process for many years and have no interests to blind our judgment—a great change is passing over the position of the Metropolitan Press. It is decidedly and visibly losing influence, vigour, and circulation. The number of daily papers published in London declines, their proprietors are less energetic, and the regard of the mass of the people for their opinions daily tends to diminish. Of the first fact any of our readers can judge easily for themselves. Two papers—the *Star* and the morning *Pall Mall Gazette*—have died within the year, and four within the last few years, and no civilised capital has now so few daily journals as this enormous city. There are but six morning papers in all, two of these, the *Advertiser* and the *Post*, are supported mainly by class connections of a somewhat artificial kind, and of the remainder two are believed probably without justice, almost to monopolise popular appreciation. The total circulation of them all is certainly not equal to a third of the circulation an observer would predicate for them, and is probably not equal to half that of the Paris or New York Press. There is at the same time no sign of new enterprises, and for reasons we intend to examine, extremely little inclination towards speculation in London newspapers. The second fact—the decaying energy of proprietors—is scarcely less patent. The news department of the journals seem of late to have been starved. Only two journals have anything like a good foreign staff; only one seems to have a provincial staff of any kind; and he telegraph wire is almost unused. The mass of information which a journal like the *New York Herald*, for example, will publish any morning—fresh news from all parts of the world, whole columns of telegrams by cable, letters from all the cities of the Union—seem wonderful to men who study the London newspapers and note how they are filled. Nothing now is well reported in them except parliamentary proceedings, which are well reported because it is traditional to report them well, and members complain—we know not with what justice—that even these grow worse and worse. Of municipal news there is next to nothing; of county news nothing at all unconnected with Imperial politics. In the whole London press there is not so much as a letter from Scotland, while Manchester might be almost on the verge of civil war without London knowing that anything had occurred in Manchester. In fact, to describe plainly a fact long commented on in society, London newspapers are in most departments badly done—do not contain the information their readers desire and would give money to obtain. On the third point there will exist, of course, much difference of opinion, but the truth can, we believe, be demonstrated. The people of the great cities are ceasing to care to take the London papers or to read them, or to feel much interest about them. Time was when the London journals were the only papers which exercised any political power, which formed opinion or which could be relied on to reflect the views of the majority of electors. Men repeated the *Times* to you as their opinion, and to quote the ideas of a provincial paper was to commit an absurdity. Now it is doubtful whether provincial papers do not reflect opinion more accurately than London papers, and certain that no journal does more than help to form it. The entire London Press, even when unanimous, is frequently defeated, and often advises action which the House of Commons, pressed by other influences, declines altogether to endorse. Marked instances of such failure are the continued career of the Home Secretary, who has no friend in the Press, and the apparent breakdown of the furious demand for interference in Greece—a demand to which the country Press, uninfluenced by a personal knowledge of the victims, made a comparatively feeble response. The change is a very great one, and will have great political results, and it may be worth while to examine its more probable causes.

We believe that the political importance of London itself has very seriously declined. Twenty years ago—and still more forty years ago—the political importance of London society was very great, indeed so great as to be almost overruling. The opinion of a limited class, living on a rather confined district, alarmed Ministers, affected the House of Commons, and surely, though slowly, influenced the whole country. News came first from that class. The papers which reflected their views gave the tone to all discussion. The clubs, which were full of their thoughts, were the clubs whose thoughts it was needful for whippers-in and editors to ascertain. This power has passed away. If a new Mr. Barnes sought in all clubs to hear what Englishmen thought of a new Queen's trial, he would, in all human probability hit upon a view his countrymen would immediately reject. The opinion of *Belgravia*, though still socially influential, is politically valueless—is not the opinion which will ultimately guide affairs. That region, for example, was never more unanimous than on the merit of Mr. Forster's Education Bill, yet it has been found extremely difficult to pass that measure. Power has passed to an electorate which does not take its views from London society, or even from London—which prefers its own views, its own politics, and, to a growing extent, its own men. There is even a dislocation of ideas between London and the provinces so great, that an article reflecting very accurately the ideas of the club world is criticised in Manchester or Birmingham because it reflects them, as an expression to be scrutinised with something of hostility, not accepted as a guide. At the same time, while their opinions have thus lost weight, the London journals have lost their ancient monopoly of news. The telegraph has equalised the position of almost all localities. Birmingham knows everything of importance as soon as Belgravia, and Edinburgh reads the gossip of the lobbies at the moment when it is being read in London. Indeed, Birmingham is apt to hear the news first of the two, for the country dailies, unembarrassed by some London expenses, are liberal in collecting news, are interested about it, and succeed to a remarkable extent in obtaining it. For the same reason the local papers pay well, the proprietors find it to their interest to buy good writing, their employés are less hampered by the invisible chains of London "society," and their leaders tend to improve—have improved, indeed, so rapidly, that there are now provincial dailies which, as vehicles of general information, surpass all but the very best of their London rivals. While, therefore, London declines, the provinces advance, until, in the North more especially, there is a perceptible transfer of journalistic power.

This transfer is greatly accelerated by the great difficulties which now impede London journalism, considered as a trade. Probably no trade is, under certain circumstances, so profitable; certainly none pays for short periods so great a percentage on the capital invested. A successful newspaper is like a successful mine—yields wealth which seems almost unreasonable even to those who receive it. But then success is extremely rare—the capital required is considerable—a really energetic daily paper could lose £1000 a week with the greatest ease—and the adventure is one which can hardly be attempted by an association. We question if there is a very successful newspaper in England owned by a company, and certainly there is not one in London. Irresponsible management is a condition of success, and shareholders in a newspaper have rarely either the nerve or the temper to delegate irresponsibility. The consequence is that competition becomes excessively difficult, that the existing newspapers settle into well-worn grooves, and that enterprise in the trade betakes itself mainly to the provinces, where journals are compelled by the race for existence to try at least to be readable. Nor is there any immediate probability of any change in this condition of affairs. The public has fixed on a penny as the price it intends to pay for a newspaper. Sale at a penny can only be profitable when a large circulation has been obtained, and consequently the pecuniary risk of the speculation must always be considerable—so considerable that none but very rich men, a class little given to such forms of speculation, can encounter it. We are inclined to believe that, apart from accident, the fall of the London Press and the rise of the Provincial Press will continue until we see something like the state of things in America, where each journal, however good, finds geographical limits to its circulation, and the journals of the greatest city have no universal influence and only a nominal precedence in the newspaper world. In what way that change will affect the profession we must leave for future discussion; but one of its main results must, we conceive, be to increase the power of journalism in the aggregate, while diminishing the power of any individual journal—a change which in England will be a very great one indeed—and another to make provincial opinion—the opinion of the great trading cities—much more influential than than somewhat over-cautious and feeble, but acute, set of ideas usually described as "London opinion." There is crudity, very often, in the opinion of the provinces, but it is masculine and broad, which opinion at present in London certainly is not.

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METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

By Peter 'Possum.

(Written expressly for this Journal.)

"Street-railways" were unknown in Sydney in my time, but, if I mistake not, you have long had one in Pitt-street. At home, too, in Birkenhead and the Potteries, passenger tramways are no novelty; and Liverpool has adopted them more recently; but it is only *very* recently that they have been started with a fair prospect of success in London. Londoners are go-a-headative enough in some things, and yet they are strangely stationary in others. They growl at bad service, but when it is a bad service to which they have been long accustomed, although they growl, they also grin and bear it; and so they have gone on putting up with—barring the hansoms and a few exceptionable 'buses—the slowest, dirtiest cabs and the most uncomfortable omnibuses that can be found almost anywhere. Some of our provincial towns and cities are a long way ahead of London in these respects. Sydney is ahead in the matter of hackney-coaches, although, unless you have improved your 'buses since I used to be jolted in them, and deafened by the shouts of the blasphemous, cheekily-chaffing *gamins* in shirt-sleeves who acted as conductors—"cads" in more senses than one—making what was then Sahara-like Wynyard-square resound with shrill shrieks like those of Bedouins swooping down upon a caravan, I should say that you had even more reason in Sydney than we have in London for rejoicing over the introduction of the smoothly-running, quietly-managed cars.

There is this much to be said for Londoners' sluggish, though surly, submission to the discomforts of their old 'buses. The tram-cars were introduced into London some years ago, on a bad principle, by that poor, blathering creature, G. F. Train, and proved a nuisance, and consequently a failure. Contempt for the idiotic capers of the introducer, and the manifest *fiasco* he made of the system he introduced, have since so prejudiced Londoners against the system that, it is said, the capital for some of the numerous tramways now started or projected for London has been subscribed in New York. But public opinion has suddenly veered round in London on the subject of the tramways. People in some way connected with the "vested interests" of the present omnibus system are the only persons from whom you can get an unconditioned condemnation of the tramways. A normally most civil driver of a Favourite 'bus, beside whom I sat a short time ago, waxed wrathfully rude when I told him that he would soon see a tramway running from the Angel into the city. "I think the company has got its bill at any rate, it's before Parliament, and it's sure to be passed." "Parli'ment," scornfully retorted Jehu. "What, *down the City Road*? Them things may do in them country places where there's next to no traffic; but *in London, along the City Road*, Parli'ment or no Parli'ment, a man who talks like that must be *a hass!* Where'll you see anywheres a crowd sich as you see in London?"

To aggravate Jehu still further, in requital for the polite characterisation he had given me, I informed him that I had seen Argyle-street, Glasgow, more thronged—on the pavements, at least—than ever I had seen Cheapside, except on a Lord Mayor's Day. After *that*, Jehu became suspiciously silent; glancing at me out of the corners of his eyes, and only occasionally breaking his silence to make some most common-place remark in the most affectionately soothing of tones. He evidently thought that I was a dangerous lunatic at large.

The 'bus-conductors are not quite so outspoken about the tramways as the 'bus-drivers, but they are almost equally sore upon the subject. A few nights ago a pursy old-fashioned fellow, with a covered bird-cage in his hand, panted up to the omnibus within which I was seated, and then, fancying there was no room, growled out a malediction, and was retiring to his stand upon the pavement. But he was recognised by a friend who was snuggling comfortably in a corner seat by the door. "Hi! lots of room Mr. ——," shouted the friend, "lots of room, if you go up there," pointing to the farther end of the 'bus.

"But it's a way," grumbled the pursy old man.

"Well, have my seat, then," said the young man, elbowing up his neighbours.

"That's a kind young man," answered the old man complacently, when he had been hauled, and had sunk, stertorously breathing, into the vacated seat.

Inquiries as to members of their respective families followed, and then the young friend, pointing to the cage, asked—

"What have you got there, Mr. ——?"

"Oh, that's a hen-canary. I've lost my pet. She *would* lay too many eggs—that's what *she* died of; and so I've bought this 'un for the disconsolate widower. But that worn't what I went for. I've been over to Kensington—went a-purpose—to have a ride on this new tram."

"*You have!*—And how do you like it?"

"*Like it!* I'd never set a foot inside a 'bus again, if I could help it. Such lots of room, and the motion's so heasy, and then there's no trouble in gittin' in and out, and that's a great consideration for them as are lame, or weakly—or gittin' oldish like me."

The conductor, standing on the doorsteps, had been listening to this conversation, *auribus arrectis*, and the old man, at the end of his short journey, was not helped out with nearly so much respectful attention as he had been helped in with at its commencement.

"Who's *he*, sir?" eagerly inquired the conductor of the young friend, when the omnibus had begun to rumble on again.

"Why, that's Mr. ——. I thought everybody knew *him*. You pass four of his shops, I don't know how many times, every day of your life. You can't have been long on this road?"

"And *you*—mean—to—tell—*me*—that—an—old stager—like *him*—likes—them *tramways*. Well!" retorted the conductor, in emphatically indignant though almost stupified astonishment; and, declining all further intercourse with the acquaintance of such a shameless renegade, the conductor hopped, with a contemptuously aggrieved jerk of the legs, on to his monkey-board, in order that he might there chew, undisturbed, the bitter cud of moody meditation. What I had overheard of the pursy old bird-fancier's experiences of tram-travelling put it into my head that I might, perhaps, be able to make a seasonable paper for my Australian readers out of my own experiences of the two lines of tramway at present opened in London. Accordingly, I started on a tour of inspection next day—in the first instance to the Kennington and Brixton line. There must be a good many old Londoners in New South Wales, whose latest memory of Kennington Common dates from the time in which it was open waste of mangy grass, intersected by dusty or miry paths and roads—the kind of place it was when the Chartists made it their *Campus Marius*, and poor mad Feargus O'Connor acted his very feebly-forcible mock-heroics upon it, in 1848. Such Londoners would not recognise the place, if they could see it now. The ugly church and the Horns Tavern are no longer prominent features in the landscape. You pass the Horns, or drop into it, just as you might any other corner "respectable" public-house, with a room for balls or public meetings. Open Kennington Common has been handsomely railed into Kennington Park. The miry or dusty roads and tracks have been superseded by trim gravel paths, the mangy patches of coarse grass by verdant velvety lawns. The Park is white and purple with lilac, and soon will be golden with the drooping chains of laburnum. The flower-beds are already variegated with the bright blossoms of bedding-out plants. The lodge at the chief entrance is the rebuilt brace of model labourers' cottages which Prince Albert reared in Hyde Park hard by the first Crystal Palace, and—

"Eheu, fugaces, Postume, Postume,
Labuntur anni—

those cottages are now venerably smothered in ivy.

When I reached the Park, the drivers and cads of the row of waiting city and West End omnibuses were scanning with would-be sleepy superciliousness—or pretending not to notice, with still more palpable affectation of indifference—the long wheeled Noah's Ark that stood on one of the lines of converging tramways. The drivers of the four-horsed Norwood and Balham 'buses fired broadsides of contemptuous glances at Noah's Ark as they galloped past, as who should say, "They may talk about their *trams*, but can they spank along like *this*?" A little crowd of men, women, and children is clustered on the pavement outside the Park railings—waiting to see Noah' Ark start. Passengers clamber up the curved companion ladders that lead from stem and stern to the hurricane deck of Noah's Ark; others enter its saloon. The saloon is 16-windowed—each window letting down, and supplied with a "jalousy" that can be pulled up. On the oblong panel above each window some land or waterscape is painted—perhaps not in the first style of art, but still the general effect is pretty. The cushions are of plump red plush, with back-rests of the same, and a valance of red leather. An open mat covers the floor of the saloon. In the latter respects the car is neither better nor worse than an ordinary omnibus when new; but what a difference there is in the *room!* A six-footer, with his hat on, can walk, without crooking his neck, or knocking against anybody's knees, or treading on anybody's toes, from the sliding door astern to the sliding door astem. "Go on, Tom," says the conductor to the driver, when "time is up," and off we go. Our driver is a sharp little man in a wide-awake and a tourist suit. Our conductor is a sallow, bristly-moustached, briefly-civil man, dressed in a red-corded green uniform, like a Great Western Railway guard's. "Get your fares ready, if you please," says the conductor, entering the saloon. He receives our respective twopences, giving to each passenger a numbered receipt, taken out of a counterfoiled cheque book, and then goes on deck to collect fares there. When he comes below again, he has to receive more twopences from young men and boys who have leaped on board *en route*, and also to scare off ragged little street boys who are hanging on as non-paying passengers to the taffrail. One youngster takes a header in the dust; whence he emerges blubbering, rubbing his pate, and sobbing out curses as if "them tramways" had been invented to inflict utterly unprovoked injury upon him. To take up and set down non-leaping passengers, the driver's bell sounds—except that inside passengers can see the thong that pulls it—just as in ordinary omnibuses. Both driver and conductor ply their breaks so deftly that the long car is stopped, and goes on again, almost, if not quite, as quickly as an ordinary omnibus stops and goes on again. Now and then we have a jolt over bits of roadmetal that have rolled into the shallow grooves in which the flanges of the car's wheels run; but those are the only jolts we get. The omnibuses that pass us avail themselves of the paved-road the tramway company has made, and must keep up, getting their wheels, when they can, on to one or other of the smooth rails, flush with the paved roadway. When the drivers pull on one side to let us pass, they try hard to ignore us or to look as if they despised outlandish drivers who drive standing, with their noses not much above the level of the roots of their horses' tails; but it is easy to see that the old-fashioned 'bus-drivers envy those outlandish drivers the penthouses under which they stand—are sorely puzzled to make out how a pair of horses can trot along with such a ponderous-*looking* machine behind them—and are inclined to pitch any passenger, twitching as if afflicted with St. Vitus's dance, off the roof, who may be rash enough to contrast complainingly his jolting with our easy rolling.

We pull up where the two lines of rail again converge, with a branch line curving off into a yard into which the cars are run at night. Noah's Ark No. 1 is run on to the up-rails, on which the Noah's Ark No. 2, which we passed, has by this time reached Kennington. The strong black-brown horses are unhooked from what has become the stern, and hooked on to the whilom stem that has become the stern—"I'm going up to the office, Tom," says the conductor to the driver.

When I *return*, after "a glass of bitter, if you please," to ride back to Kennington in Noah's Ark No. 1, the conductor is coming back to it too, and with him an agent from the office whose "corruption" seems to be "riz considerable." Our last freight of passengers happened to be not much larger than what an ordinary two-horsed omnibus could have carried, with squeezing, and the agent is wrathful accordingly. He is a thread-papery, dried-up young man, of a yellow tallow-candle complexion. He speaks through his nose, beneath which a moustache, of Mr. Jefferson Brick's "trace of recent gingerbread" type, has developed into the dimensions and colour of a half-worn-out tooth-brush. He snaps at the civil conductor, and orders him about, as if he were a pet-secession-war nigger, or a *very* "mean white." The civil conductor very leisurely obeys the orders. I have been puzzled as to the nationality of the civil conductor. There has been a slightly nasal self-possession in his civility that made me fancy he must be a United Statesman; but no "free and enlightened citizen" would, surely, obey—however leisurely—becks and calls like those. Perhaps he is an Englishman, who has been hard up, and thinks that it would be hardly worth while to forfeit the situation he has got at last, for the sake of enjoying the gratification of kicking his beckoner and caller into the middle of next week. A full consciousness that he *could* do so, at any moment, if he chose, seems to comfort the conductor, as he *very* leisurely obeys the becks and calls. The scanty return freight our car chances just then to have got is not likely to soothe the ruffled emissary from the office. He fusses about like a wasp, pasting up, inside and out, on both windows at each end of the car, a notification requesting passengers, on entering it, to pay their fares, and "earnestly entreating" them to see that the conductor tears out of his book cheques to account for them.

Back Noah's Ark rolled to Kennington Park, coming in at a canter, and found just the same kind of little crowd waiting for its arrival as had witnessed its departure. So far, my experience of the metropolitan tramway-car amounted to this—that their motion was, from contrast to that of ordinary 'buses, deliciously easy; their accommodation very comfortable, and their working staff, in a quiet way, good-temperedly civil. As far as the last item is concerned, however, I could not see any improvement on the ordinary 'buses. If a fare behaves with the commonest decency towards *them*, London omnibus cads—and still more vilified London cabmen, too—will behave (so far as my experience of them goes) with as hearty civility towards *him* as any man, who does not expect to have the dust licked off his boots, can reasonably expect. But on neither journey had the car been full, and I began to wonder how "permanent way" expenses were to be defrayed, if the cars only obtained a few more passengers each than ordinary omnibuses.

But when I reached the East End line, I had almost more fellow-passengers than I relished.

It was a bright Saturday afternoon, and almost-always-thronged Whitechapel was thronged to repletion. There was a strong scent of fried fish in the sunlit air. Gaily dressed little Jewesses, with glossy bare heads and dusky bare shoulders, were keeping their Sabbath by rushing out of dingy narrow lanes, in strange contrast to the rich hues and sometimes to the rich materials of their frocks. Greedy mannikin Jew swells clustered together,—vulgarly-knowing Whitechapel Jew-mannikins, arrayed in caricatures of the prevailing masculine fashions—sensual-looking little snobs—nodding and winking at one another, and torturing the ear with the indescribable peculiarities of the Hebrew Cockney dialect. Hundreds, thousands of the motley population of the East End were packed about the mouths of Commercial-street and Lemon-street, watching a line of seedy private omnibuses that looked very much like superannuated prison-vans. The 'buses were freighted with the Board of Works, the Commissioner of Works, and other bigwigs, who had come to walk in procession down the broad new street that has been cut through a ganglion of thief-and-typhus-haunted slums, from Whitechapel into the Commercial Road, *which*, by the bye, has long been lined with a *stone* tramway. A very little sight goes a very long way with East End Londoners. The private 'buses were not an exhilarating spectacle; the bigwigs might be very useful, but they were decidedly very unornamental personages (the initial letter of his name is the only thing which Mr. Ayrton has in common with Antinous), and they processionised in a comically straggling, half shame-faced, half-bumptious fashion. There were, besides, a few old flags fluttering from scaffolding-poles, *voilà tout* that those packed crowds had gone out into Whitechapel, High-street, for to see. Near Whitechapel Church another crowd, almost as great, had collected to witness the arrival and departure of the Whitechapel and Bow tram-cars. Presently one rolls in, and before the sweat-streaked dark horses, harnessed at the up end can be unhooked and hooked on to the other, the car is stormed, and crammed below and on deck. It is much such a car as the Brixton one, except that it has no pictorial panels. In the "cabin" every other passenger has another would-be passenger upon his knees, but the conductor, in blue and pewter, comes in and sternly orders the knee-borne off and out. "If you can't find proper seats, you must slope—I mayn't carry more than two-and-twenty in here," he growled. "Your machine's big enough," remonstrated one of the ordered-off. "I wish it wasn't half as big," snappishly retorts the perspiring conductor, whose temper is ruffled by the *embarras de fares* he has experienced ever since the car began to run. And then he goes on deck to clear that as well as he can. Whilst he is gone, a full-blown specimen of fat, dirty, self-supposedly good humoured and humorous feminine Cockney vulgarity boards Noah's Ark on the larboard bow, dragging a more modest companion of the same sex after her. "Look at them gentlemen," says the Cockneyess, pointing in at the not very cleanly crowd of "gentlemen" with which the inside of the car is crammed, "and not one on 'em will give his place up to two ladies. Why don't you make 'em go outside, driver? I would if I was a gentleman." "There isn't room," curtly answered the driver, "and if there was, I couldn't make them—because they wouldn't go." The conductor comes below again, and manages somehow to squeeze the two women into the car. "Ain't he a saucy little man, that driver, Bess?" exclaims the witty Cockneyess, exploding with laughter over her own wit. She makes many remarks as caustically sarcastic and richly humorous; and similarly exploded over them. Her fellow-passengers being too stupid to appreciate her jokes, she tries to make the conductor see the point of them; but he is too busy in knocking off street small boys who cling to his part of the vehicle to have any time to waste on such frivolities. The boy-barnacles cluster so rapidly upon the stern that, at last, the conductor has to run to the bows to borrow the driver's second whip. The driver is a ruddily-sunburnt, black-moustached little man, whose reticence, accent, when he does speak, and quiet *aplomb* in the midst of strangers, make me fancy—in spite of his *brusque* reply to the "lady"—that he must have learned to drive street-cars on the other side of the Atlantic. He has cleared *his* part of the vehicle of all standing passengers except one—a thread-bare, spare, shrewd old man, looking like a Spitalfields weaver, whom, I am inclined to think, the driver has hired to instruct him in London topography. When the first up car passes us, the weaver is allowed still to stand beside the driver; but when the second comes in sight, the weaver is admonished to step inside; and does so. "Against regulations—there's some agent of the company in the car that's coming up," I remark with profound wisdom to myself; and I am gratified to find that my sagacity has not been at fault. As the two cars pass, a Yankee-like man—looking far more good-tempered than the Brixton agent, because both cars are so crammed—cranes over the shoulder of the driver of his car, and shouts hilarious instructions to the driver of ours. As soon as the cars have passed, the weaver steps out into the bows again.

So on we roll—people on the pavements stopping to stare at us as if we were a Lord Mayor's Show that had lost its way, and overshot the city, in coming back from Westminster—until we pull up just beyond the handsome new Bow Station of the North London Railway. I return home by that route. Perhaps the cushions and carpeting of the carriage that takes me to Highbury are a trifle more comfortable than those of the carriage that brought me to Bow; and the railway carriage is certainly not so crowded as the tramway carriage, inasmuch as I have it, all the way, all to myself; but the motion on the railway is, both regularly and exceptionally, far less comfortable than that on the tramway.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

(From the Leisure Hour.)

To have occupied the position of Prime Minister of England is a distinction which falls to the lot of few. To have attained that position with no adventitious aid, and solely by the exertion of great abilities, is the fortune of fewer still. Mr. Disraeli entered the House of Commons without wealth, without family connections, unbefriended, and comparatively unknown. Thirty years afterwards—years, it is true, of patient and persevering toil—his genius contending with rank and outstripping it in the the race—he was first Minister of the Crown. Looked at in any light, this is a noteworthy fact, whether as concerns the individual or our parliamentary system of government. Since 1837, taught wisdom by the failure of his maiden effort to address the House, step by step Mr. Disraeli rose an acknowledged power in the political world; and, although some surprise was felt in the country on his appointment to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the first Derby Ministry of 1852, there was no surprise, but rather congratulation, expressed, when early in the Session of 1868 he was called by his Sovereign to the Premiership. On that occasion the late Lord Derby, whose retirement was compelled by ill-health, thus spoke of his successor:—"It is very satisfactory to me to be empowered to transfer the office I have had the honour of holding to one whose co-operation and friendship I have enjoyed for more than twenty years, and who I am persuaded will prove himself not unmindful of those great constitutional principles which it has been the study of my life to uphold, and to which, so far as my health will permit, I shall not cease to give my earnest though unofficial support."

Mr. Disraeli is descended from one of the Sephardim (or Spanish Peninsular Hebrew) familtes. Expelled from Spain in the fifteenth century by the severities of the Inquisition, his ancestors took refuge in the Venetian Republic. There they flourished as merchants, having in their new country abandoned the Gothic-Spanish surname they had hitherto borne for that of the distinctive Hebraic appellation of D'Israeli. Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of the late prime minister, settled in this country in 1748. Having acquired a competence by merchandise, and married in 1765, he took up his abode at Enfield, and died in 1817 at the age of ninety. He is described as "a man of ardent character, sanguine, courageous, speculative, and fortunate, with a temper which no disappointment could disturb, and a brain amid reverses full of resource." The sympathies of his son Isaac very early took a literary direction. "A pale pensive child with large dark-brown eyes and flowing hair," and when years had stolen on, "timid, susceptible, lost in reverie, fond of solitude, or seeking no better company than a book." Such is the picture given us of Isaac Disraeli. To check the alarming poetical tendencies which his father deemed unsuited to the mercantile life to which he had destined him, he was sent to Amsterdam to be educated. His education there had, however, an effect directly opposite to that designed by the parental plan, for he returned to England with a poem which he had written against commerce as the corrupter of society, and with all his literary aspirations confirmed. This poem he sent to Dr. Johnson for his opinion, but the great man was then on his deathbed, and the packet was returned unopened. This was a dire disappointment to the youthful *litterateur;* he became unhappy. His parents looked upon him as moonstruck, and sent him to travel abroad. He travelled in France and visited Paris, seeking the society of learned men and frequenting vast libraries. Returning in 1788 to Enfield, he published an anonymous poem "On the Abuse of Satire," which was attended with such success that he was at length allowed to follow the course of his inclinations. And with good result; for the works of the elder Disraeli are among the established classics of English literature, charming from their combination of learning and research with a certain childlike simplicity, and an all-pervading sympathy with the literary character.

Benjamin Disraeli, the eldest son of this amiable, industrious, and successful writer, and the subject of our notice, was born at No. 6, Bloomsbury-square, on the 21st of December, 1805. His mother was a Basevi, a family of high repute in the Jewish community. Old Mr. Basevi was a strict Hebrew, and it was not till after his death that the Disraelis openly separated from the Jewish persuasion. In his early years Benjamin went to a preparatory school, kept by Miss Mary Roper, with a sister, at No. 6, Colebrook-row, Islington. Miss Roper died a few years since at Brighton, and was very fond of talking of her former pupil, who had attained such eminence. He gave precocious promise of excellence in elocution. His mother was justly proud of his ability, and a friend remembers her saying that her "Ben would some day be Lord Chancellor or Prime Minister." He did not go up to either of the two great universities, but received a thorough classical education from private tutors—one of whom was Dr. Cogan, well known as an accomplished scholar. After this young Benjamin travelled through the principal cities of Germany; and on his return home, with the view of obtaining some insight into business, he entered, for a time, a lawyer's office. Mr. Austen, a solicitor, residing at Montague-place, was the intimate friend of his father. Mrs. Austen was a gifted lady of literary tastes; and the elder Disraeli was one of a literary conclave which assembled at the house of the Austens. Here the son met with several celebrities of the day, and the effect of this intercourse must have been to stimulate his ambition, and to direct his aspirations to independent literary production. While still a minor, he wrote the novel of "Vivian Grey," and on its publication, in 1826, from its dash, piquancy, and satiric power, it created no small sensation. The author has himself since termed it "a hot and hurried sketch as ever was penned." Appearing anonymously, it was attributed, in the gossip of the time, to various writers, among whom were Mr. Theodore Hook, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Lockhart, and Dr. Maginn. The Austens were in the secret of the authorship, and seem to have communicated it to Robert Plumer Ward, the author of "Tremaine," who, in a letter to Mrs. Austen—one of his cherished correspondents—expresses himself as "astonished, not merely at the natural powers, but at the acquisitions of one so young." In connection with the success of Mr. Disraeli as a novelist, we may mention the interesting circumstance that, on a visit to Mr. John Gibson Lockhart, at Chiefswood Cottage, near Abbotsford, he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, and also, it appears, of Sir David Brewster, who then also resided on the banks of the Tweed.

In not a few of the sketches of Mr. Disraeli's career, hitherto published, it is stated that during the period of his nonage he was connected with the *Representative*, a daily journal, started to advocate Tory principles, by the late Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle-street, and which existed for only six months, at a heavy loss to the publisher. The story is purely apocryphal: Mr. Disraeli had nothing whatever to do with the journal in question, either as founder, editor, or contributor, and never, indeed, wrote a line for its pages.

In 1827 the ill-health of his friend, Mr. Meredith, who was affianced to his only sister, led Mr. Disraeli to undertake a journey to the East. In the course of his travels he visited Italy and Greece, and witnessed some of the incidents of the civil war which then desolated Albania. From C[illegible]inople he travelled through Syria and the Holy Land, visiting Sinai and Egypt, and, proceeding up the Nile, penetrated into Nubia. While absent from England, the pen of our traveller was not idle. "The Young Duke" was then composed and published; and then, also, was conceived on the plains of Troy the "Revolutionary Epic." Wandering over that illustrious scene, surrounded by the tombs of heroes, and by the confluence of poetic streams, Mr. Disraeli deemed himself in that excited hour a poet, and lamented the destiny that had placed him in an age that boasted of being anti-poetical. It, however, flashed across his mind that in great poems the poet embodied the spirit of his time. "What," exclaimed he, "is the revolution of France a less important event than the siege of Troy? Is Napoleon a less interesting character than Achilles? For me remains the 'Revolutionary Epic.'" Three books only of the poem were written, and fifty copies printed, by way of obtaining a verdict on the merits of the performance. That appears to have been adverse, for the work was not proceeded with; and Mr. Disraeli was thus compelled to forego the hope of taking rank with the great epic writers. Yet, while we may smile—as the author perhaps now would—at such exuberant youthful enthusiasm, we must allow that the conception and scheme of the "Revolutionary Epic" gave evidence alike of a noble ambition and a great capacity. Nor is the published fragment devoid of passages of power and beauty. The purpose of the work is expressed in the proem to the second book—

"Amid the passions of a struggling world
On me descends the spirit of great song;
A holy office mine, and noble aim;
To teach to monarchs and to multitudes
Their duties and their rights. The end to teach
Of their existence; and serene and just,
From out their mightiest annals to create
A mightier moral! this my theme sublime."

Between the inception in the author's mind of the "Revolutionary Epic" and the composition of the published portion after his return to England, he was engaged in writing "Contarini Fleming: a Psychological Autobiography," and "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy." "The one," he says, "devoted to the delineation of the poetic character, and the other to the celebration of a gorgeous incident in the annals of that sacred and romantic people from whom I derive my blood and name." "Contarini Fleming," suggested doubtless by Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," has been pronounced by Heinrich Heine "one of the most original works ever written;" and, with much rhetorical extravagance, "Alroy is yet remarkable for the splendour of its descriptions—the rich colouring and oriental glow of its language."

While we observe a remarkable similarity between the elder and younger Disraeli in point of early irrepressible literary aspiration, we are not less struck by the different mode of its manifestation. The father, purely literary in his tastes and sympathies, withdrew himself into the sanctuary of his library, held intercourse only with the eloquent dead, and was but little conversant with the gaieties and strifes of the outside world. The son, on the contrary, from the first, by his satiric sketches of living celebrities, his political speculations and ambitious aspirations, showed the bent of his genius for a life of action. Nor was he content long to remain a mere spectator and critic; he coveted a seat in Parliament, and did his utmost to effect an entrance into that arena of party struggle and political debate.

Soon after his return from the East in 1832, Mr. Disraeli offered himself to the electors of High Wycombe, a borough in Buckinghamshire, in the neighbourhood of Bradenham House, his father's residence, where his boyish days had been passed beneath the shade of ancient yews, and amid the quiet beauty all around.* The position which he took up at the outset of his political career was that of a reforming Tory; it is important to understand this, and it will be best explained in his own words:—"I was absent from England during the discussions on the Reform Bill, far from that scene of discord and dissension, unconnected with its parties, and untouched by its passions. The bill was virtually, though not formally, passed when I returned to my country in the spring of 1832. Events have proved that the opinion I formed of that measure on my arrival was more correct than the one commonly adopted. I found the nation in terror of a rampant democracy. I saw only an impending oligarchy. . . . Therefore I determined to the utmost of my power to oppose the Whigs. Why, then, it may be asked, did I not join the Tories? Because I found the Tories in a state of ignorant stupefaction. The Whigs had assured them they were annihilated, and they believed them. They were ignorant that the millions of the nation required to be guided and encouraged, and that they were the nation's natural leaders, bound to marshal and to enlighten them."

The theory thus broached that the Tory party ought to be the popular political confederation of the country, has been throughout his life not only a favourite idea of Mr. Disraeli's, but a steadily pursued purpose; indeed it furnishes a key to the correct appreciation of much of his public career, and perhaps most of all to his advocacy of the recent Reform Bill, conferring, as it did, household suffrage, and which passed under his auspices. His early radicalism, as it has been termed, propounded to the electors of High Wycombe, and which amounted to the advocacy of triennial parliaments and vote by ballot, was adopted on the ground that it was necessary to bring the governing body into harmony with the popular feeling, and was only a phase of his political creed of popular Toryism. Defeated in the contest for that borough by a small majority by Colonel Grey, a younger son of the then Whig Prime Minister, in the following year Mr. Disraeli offered himself to the electors of Marylebone. Rejected by that constituency, he once more appealed to his neighbours of High Wycombe in 1834, but with the same unsuccessful result. The speech which he addressed to the electors on this occasion he published immediately in a separate form, under the title of "The Crisis Examined." In the following year his political views were still more fully developed in a work entitled, "A Vindication of the English Constitution," which originated in a conversation with Lord Lyndhurst, and was addressed in the form of a letter to that "noble and learned lord." Having again suffered a defeat at Taunton in 1835, Mr. Disraeli's ambition was at length gratified by being returned to Parliament for Maidstone at the general election in 1837, consequent on the death of William IV. His first speech in the House of Commons was on the [illegible] election petitions, and is memorable for the unfavourable reception which it encountered, and for his prediction that "the time would come when the House would hear him." "A failure is nothing," he afterwards said; "it may be deserved, or it may be remedied. In the first instance it brings self-knowledge; in the second it develops a new combination usually triumphant." A week later—on the occasion of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of copyright—we find Mr. Disraeli again briefly addressing the House in its support, having been requested, he said, to do so by some of the most eminent literary characters. In 1839 he had so far made an impression on the popular assembly as to have his powers as a speaker fully recognised. In that year he married Mary Anne, the widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, his late colleague in the representation of Maidstone, and the only daughter of the late John Evans, Esq., of Branceford Park, Devonshire. To this lady, in the following terms, he gracefully inscribes one of his works of fiction:—"I would inscribe this work to one whose noble spirit and gentle nature ever prompt her to sympathise with suffering—to one whose sweet voice has often encouraged, and whose taste and judgment have ever guided its pages—the most severe of critics, but—a perfect wife."

At the general election of 1841 Mr. Disraeli was returned to Parliament as member for Shrewsbury. Previously to this period he had published, in addition to the works already mentioned, "Henrietta Temple," dedicated to Count Alfred d'Orsay, as the memorial of an "affectionate friendship;" "Venetia," in which, under fictitious names, he depicted the characters of Byron and Shelley; and "The Count Alarcos," a tragedy in five acts, which appeared in 1839. The most successful of Mr. Disraeli's writings—"Coningsby; or, the New Generation"—was published in 1844. Three considerable editions of the last work were sold in this country in three months; it was largely circulated throughout the continent of Europe, and within a very brief period more than 50,000 copies were required in the United States of America. It ran through five editions in as many years. "Coningsby" is the expression of its author's dissatisfaction with the policy and aims of the Conservative party, which came into power as the result of the general election of 1841, under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel. It had not originally been his intention to employ fiction as the vehicle of his views, but after reflection he adopted it as affording the best means of influencing opinion. The aim of the writer, as expressed in the dedication of the work to his friend Henry Hope, "is to scatter some suggestions that may tend to elevate the tone of public life, ascertain the true character of political parties, and induce us for the future more carefully to distinguish between facts and phases, realities and phantoms." Particularly he endeavoured to show that the political institutions of the country were the embodiment of the popular necessities, and that Toryism consisted in the maintenance of these institutions. In considering the Tory scheme, the author recognised in the Church the most powerful agent in the previous development of England; and the most efficient means of that renovation of the national spirit at which he aimed. At first a supporter of Sir Robert Peel, the author of "Coningsby" broke off, along with the young-England school of politicians, from his allegiance to that Minister, on the ground that he headed a party without principles, and tried to govern by a confederation bound together by personal influences.

Following "Coningsby," after the lapse of a year, appeared "Sybil; or, the Two Nations," in which the same doctrine of aristocratic democracy was promulgated. "Tancred" was published in 1847. In this work he developed more fully his cherished convictions on the subject of the Jewish race, which he had introduced into some of his previous writings; and to which he afterwards gave fresh prominence in his "Biography of Lord George Bentinck." In 1846 the corn laws were repealed; the resignation of Sir Robert Peel followed in the same year. The death of Lord George Bentinck, in 1848, led to Mr. Disraeli becoming chief of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Under his leadership in the Lower House, the Conservative party came into power in 1852, when Mr. Disraeli took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. This important post he again filled in the second Derby Ministry of 1858-9; and also for the third time when the late Lord Derby—on the resignation of Lord Russell's Ministry in 1866—once more assumed the reins of Government.

A general election occurred in 1847, when Mr. Disraeli was returned to the House of Commons as one of the Knights of Buckinghamshire. He has since represented that county, having been elected no fewer than nine times. In 1848 the member for Bucks became a county squire, having inherited Hughenden Manor* on the death of his father.

Many years ago," says the biographer of Lady Blessington, "I frequently met Mr. Disraeli at Lady Blessington's abode, in Seamore-place. It required no ghost from the grave, or rapping spirit from the invisible world, to predict even then the success of the young Disraeli in public life. Though in general society he was habitually silent and reserved, he was closely observant. It required generally a subject of more than common interest to produce the fitting degree of enthusiasm to animate him, and to stimulate him into the exercise of his marvellous powers of conversation. When duly excited, however, his command of language was truly wonderful, his power of sarcasm unsurpassed; the readiness of his wit, the quickness of his perception, the grasp of mind that enabled him to seize on all parts of any subject under discussion, those only would venture to call in question who had never been in his company at the period I refer to."

Amid his political pursuits, Mr. Disraeli has found time to edit his father's biography of King Charles the First, which appeared with an advertisement by the editor in 1851; and also to issue a collected edition of the whole series of that popular author's writings.

It is foreign to our aim in this sketch, beyond a simple reference to events and opinions, to enter into the consideration of the political career of Mr. Disraeli. That career can only be fairly estimated when it has reached its conclusion, when facts are fully known, and when the spirit of partisanship has so far died out as no longer to influence the estimate. Meantime, however, as so much has been written of an adverse character, we deem it only just to the eminence and high public services of the late Premier to reproduce here a few sentences written so far back as 1852. "No one, of whatever political creed, can now affect to doubt or disparage the many high Parliamentary qualities of Mr. Disraeli. His resolute spirit has been conspicuously displayed under very extraordinary difficulties. He has combined an indomitable perseverance with great fertility of resource. In Opposition he has been, and if he does himself justice, he must again be, most formidably influential. He may yet acquire whatever he needs for the discharge of the high functions of a Minister. He has shown himself at once a brilliant orator, and what is still rarer, a powerful debater; but he has not, as yet, we think, earned the reputation of a statesman." Although Mr. Disraeli has been only for short intervals in office, we presume none will now dispute that he has abundantly established his claim to the title of statesman; nor when the heats of contending factions have passed away will the historian hesitate to do justice to the prominent part he took in the settlement of the Reform question, which had baffled so many previous Ministries, and barred the way to useful legislation. "There is not a statesman living," says another writer, "who has more laboriously and more continuously striven than has Mr. Disraeli to arrive at great principles. Any one who will carefully go through his works will be perfectly astonished at his restless anxiety to get at the elemental truths of government and of British politics."

Among the opinions which enlarged political experience and knowledge have led Mr. Disraeli to reject, are his early notions of vote by ballot, and triennial Parliaments—neither of which, indeed, are inconsistent with Toryism; but to Toryism itself, as from the first professed by him, he has steadfastly adhered. His consistency as respects the Reform question has been much questioned, but his speeches on this subject, extending over a long series of years, have been published, and are open to the inspection of the curious.

We have already referred to Mr. Disraeli's appreciation of his wife, expressed in the inscription to one of his works. On the occasion of the banquet given to him in Edinburgh in October, 1867, in returning thanks for Mrs. Disraeli's health, he said: "I do owe to that lady all I think I have ever accomplished, because she has supported me by her counsel, and consoled me by the sweetness of her mind and disposition. You cannot please me more than by paying this compliment to my wife." Mrs. Disraeli was created Viscountess Beaconsfield in December, 1868—a title won for her by her husband, whom, in his public life, it had been her pride to console and sustain; and we may believe it was with no small satisfaction, while declining the coronet no doubt primarily proffered by the Sovereign to himself, that he accepted it for the brow of his wife.

Mr. Pitt received a like honour for his wife, who was made Lady Chatham in 1761, while he himself was not created Earl of Chatham till 1766; and so, more recently, the wife of Lord Campbell was created Lady Stratheden, while the future Lord Chancellor was still in the House of Commons.

The general election of November, 1868, decided at once the fate of the Irish Church, and the Ministry of Mr. Disraeli. Forseeing at the time of his own election for Buckingham the inevitable result, the then Prime Minister, in his address to his constituents, uttered the following words, which, as a solemn and pathetic expression of the motives and feelings of the defeated statesman, may fitly serve as a conclusion to our sketch:—"No one knows better than myself," said Mr. Disraeli on that occasion, "that, in the course of an agitated, and now, I am sorry to say, a long political career, I have done many things which I regret, and said many things which I deplore; but a man's career must be judged of by its whole tenour and character. I can say for myself, with the utmost sincerity, that I have always sought to maintain the greatness of my country; that I have never had one thought of a base or sinister character, or of self-interest; and that there is no reward which I more desire, and which I more prize, than the good opinion of my fellow countrymen in whatever political party they may be ranged."

On the 7th of June, 1853, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Mr. Disraeli by the University of Oxford—an honour not less acceptable from the circumstance that it had also been bestowed on his father.

* Bradenham House is about four miles from High Wycombe. In the church of Bradenham, attached to the wall, and over the pew belonging to the mansion, is a small rural tablet of white marble, bearing the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memories of Isaac Disraeli, Esquire, D.C.L., of Bradenham House, author of the 'Curiosities of Literature,' who died January 19th, 1848, in his 82nd year, and of his wife Maria, to whom he was united for forty-five years. She died April 21st, 1847, in the 72nd year of her age. Their remains lie side by side in the vault of the adjoining chancel."

* The church of Hughenden parish is distant about two miles from High Wycombe. Isaac Disraeli purchased the Hughenden Manor estate in 1846. It is now the property and seat of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P. The mansion is a handsome brick structure, situated on a gentle eminence, commanding from its south front a pleasing view of the town of Wycombe. Some portions of the house are of great antiquity. . . . The park and grounds consist of about 800 acres. In the former is much forest timber, comprising fine large old oaks and beeches, with more recent plantations. On the north and south sides of the mansion are extensive lawns. Here are many young cedars, the seed of which was brought from Lebanon by the present owner of Hughenden, and sown by his own hands. (See Sheahan's "History and Topography of Buckinghamshire.")

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Diamantina (s.), 239 tons, Captain Maides, from the Macleay River, via Port Macquarie. Passengers—Mrs. D. Dangar, Mrs. Chidgey, Miss Thornton, Miss Richardson, Master Weingarth, Messrs. Waterworth, Weingarth, Neild, Whiting, Noole, and 5 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Egmont (s.), 309 tons, Captain Durrell, from Rockhampton 21st instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Messrs. Page, W. Archer, and 3 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Jason, ship, 800 tons, Captain Leslie, from the Downs 20th April. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Kalahome, barque, 371 tons, Captain Machonichee, from Victor Harbour 16th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Annie Beaton, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Logan, from Launceston 19th instant. C. B. Bond, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 25.

Hero (s.), for Melbourne.
Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.
Black Swan (s.), for Maryborough.
City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.
Jessie Kelly, for New Caledonia.
Venture, for New Caledonia.
Norman, for S. S. Islands.
Stranger, for Newcastle.
Tien Tsin, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 26.

Pakeha, for Petropaulovski; Blackbird (s.), for Rockhampton; Kate Kearney, for South Sea Islands; New England (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 25.

Tien Tsin, barque, 254 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, for Launceston, via Newcastle, in ballast.

City of Hobart (s.), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mrs. R. A. Fowler, Master Norton, Mrs. Shoobridge, Captain A. Coote, Master Farquhar, Messrs. Barman and Bedford.

Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain Logan, for Melbourne. Passengers from Auckland—Mr. and Mrs. Austin, and 6 children; Mrs. Bracher, Miss Bracher, Mrs. R. Moore and 2 children, Master Boucher, Miss Boucher, Messrs. J. F. Byrne, B. E. Gillies, Charles D. Pitt, Charles Poynter, Henry Johnson, John Reid, R. B. Thorn, and 18 in the steerage. From Sydney—Mrs. Gwynne, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Messrs. C. Russell, Cash, and 20 in the steerage.

Black Swan (s.), 214 tons, Captain Bristow, for Maryborough. Passengers—Mr. D. Helsham and 2 servants, Master W. Helsham, Master J. Helsham, Messrs. D. Helsham, Walker, Cooper, and 3 in the steerage.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss Henfrey, Mrs. J. Little, Dr. J. J. Power, Messrs. Gloag, W. W. Banbury, B. J. T. B. Warner, Grant, Bannerman, Farley, Keeting, J. Hunter, Baines, C. B. Fisher, Sibbald, Johnson, and 7 in the stearage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 25.

Princess Alexandra, from Kiama, with 60 tons stone; Curranbene, from the Clyde River, with 25,000 feet timber; Maid of Australia, from the Hawkesbury River, with 200 bushels maize, 6 tons firewood, 10,000 shingles, 6 cases eggs; Catherine Agnes, Urania, Drover, Hirondelle, Prompt, Polly Hopkins, Clara, from Newcastle, with 1052 tons coal; Catherine Lord, from Botany, with 22 tons wood; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 184 bales hay, 4 bales sheepskins, 5 casks tallow, 80 hides, 20 bags bones, 12 dozen brooms, 1 hide of tallow, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 25.

Spray, Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury River; Urania, Southern Cross, Drover, Catherine Agnes, Isabella, Lavina, Clara, Stranger, for Newcastle; Catherine Lord, for Botany.

IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

Jason, from London: 300 casks beer, 220 boiler plates, 30 tons iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, A. Gordon; 50 hogsheads, 113 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 100 cases, Walford and Co.; 33 packages, M. Alexander; 16 packages, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 196 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 49 packages, E. P. Capper and Sons; 1 case, Lamy and Co.; 98 packages, E. Vickery; 5222 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 27 packages, Cattell and Co.; 25 cases, Myers and Solomon; 15 packages, Campbell and Co.; 10 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 1 case, Kingsford; 184 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 451 packages, Colonial Sugar Co.; 553 packages, P. and O. Co.; 3 cases, Greville and Co.; 100 casks, Railway Commissioner; 7 cases, S. Rabone; 235 packages, W. Long; 17 packages, Rourke and Sons; 60 packages, Eldred and Spence; 1 case, A. Chisholm; 2242 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 16 cases, G. Moore; 124 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 85 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 cases, Hamburger, Brothers; 29 cases, Alcock, Brothers; 2 cases guns, J. M'Glinn; 3 packages, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 48 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 27 cases, Perry, Brothers; 529 packages, Mort's Dock Company; 11 cases, D. Cohen and Co.; 2 cases, R. Blair; 10 packages, L. Jacobs; 100 boxes, Saddington and Sons; 699 packages, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 61 packages, F. Perks and Co.; 4 packages, D. Barnett and Co.; 3 casks, J. Jacobs; 1 cask, Mason, Brothers; 9 packages, Jacobs, Brothers; 32 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 5168 packages, Order.

Egmont (s.), from Rockhampton: 22 bales skins, 3 casks oil, A. S. N. Co.; 11 bales wool, 88 tierces tallow, Morehead and Young; 60 tierces tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 38 bales wool, 5 casks tallow, Brewster and Trebeck; 2 bundles bags, J. Ross; 20 hides, Jones and Flanagan; 1 pocket wool, 17 hides, Mort and Co.; 68 bales wool, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 17 bales wool, Bank of New South Wales; 11 bales wool, W. Farmer; 88 oz. 8 dwts. gold, Union Bank; 75 oz. 9 dwts. 12 grs. gold, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 15 casks tallow, 39 hides, 1 bale skins, Order.

Kalahome, from Adelaide: 22 hogsheads 8 quarter-casks rum, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1401 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 300 bags flour, Aerated Bread Company; 1085 bags flour, C. Wilson; 453 bags flour, Order.

Annie Beaton, from Launceston: 100 tons potatoes, 27 bags wheat, C. B. Bond.

EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

Norman, for Fiji: 30 cases geneva, 2 cases guns, 1 case percussion caps, 10 cases brandy, 2 boxes tobacco, 24 packages beer, 2 cases muskets, 1 case coffee, 1 cotton gin, 10 bags rice, 20 kegs beef, 204 pieces timber, 8 bags sugar, 6 boxes tea, 13 packages, Wolfen and Co.; 3 cases tobacco, 28 cases brandy, 5 cases geneva, 20 cases geneva, 3 packages cigars, 50 boxes candles, 40 bags rice, 6 cases sarsaparilla, 70 bags potatoes, 10 cases onions, 33 bags salt, 20 boxes soap, 104 packages oilstores, Thame, Walker, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, C. Bent; 4 cases muskets, Biffin and Clarke; 12 cases geneva, 10 boxes tea, 3 bags rice, 12 cases kerosene, 8 packages, Fraser and Co.; 4 cases wine, S. J. Cohen; 3 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case guns, 43 cases geneva, 6 cases brandy, 2 packages tobacco, 1 quarter-cask rum, 7 packages beer, 4 casks sugar, 3 barrels flour, 8 packages tea, 4 bags rice, 17 drums oil, 92 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 3 packages cigars, 2 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 10 casks beer, 25 cases geneva, 6 cases drapery, C. F. Edwards; 3 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 hogshead rum, 5 casks beer, 9 packages, Campbell and Co.; 1 package cigars, Jacobs and Co.; 4 cases galvanized iron, Lassetter and Co.; 4 packages machinery, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 cases muskets, 6 packages ammunition, 6 packages, J. Keep; 7 packages, H. Belt; 18 packages, H. S. Bird; 22 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 13 packages provisions, 1 boat, 24 packages furniture, 1 stove, 4 guns, 10,000 cartridges, 18 packages, W. W. Burt; 1 package, T. Harden; 46 packages, G. Holmes; 10 bags rice, 7 packages, H. P. Palser; 2 cases, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 13 bags sugar, 15 cases brandy, 10 cases geneva, 5 cases old tom, 2 bags rice, 2 mats coffee, Burrows and Barnard; 1 case, W. Saber; 3 packages, Mort and Co.; 3 cases gunpowder, Lassetter and Co.; 1 package, Gordon and Gotch; 3 packages, Hoffnung and Co.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town: 10 bags maize, Jones and Flanagan; 1 case plants, 20 cases fruit, Baptist and Sons; 10 cases fruit, T. W. Craven; 12 cases fruit, J. Brown; 30 cases fruit, G. Peck; 23 cases fruit, 1 package, H. Griffiths; 1 package, Taylor; 15 empty casks, Peate and Harcourt; 12 bundles bags, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 10 cases fruit, H. Brett; 1 package, Allan, Street, and Norton; 28 cases fruit, P. James; 1 case, Commissariat Department; 82 cases fruit, R. Dawson and Co.; 22 cases fruit, R. Langley.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Black Swan (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: July 25, Wonga Wonga (s), 682 tons, Captain Stewart, for Auckland; City of Hobart (s.), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town; Jobila, barque, 334 tons, Captain Bouton, for Lyttelton; Egmont (s.), 309 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton.

THE WEATHER.—Our Newcastle correspondent reports the weather at that port as follows:—On Saturday it blew a gale from the S. W., causing a very heavy sea. The Leichardt (s.) left for Sydney shortly after 10 o'clock, but returned to port at 11 o'clock in consequence of the sea rising so fast and the boisterous state of the weather. On Tuesday morning the wind still held from the same quarter, the sea broke heavily across the mouth of the harbour, and a high sea was running outside, the wind blowing in heavy squalls during the day. Towards evening the wind went round more south, and we had a very heavy downpour of rain. The Leichardt (s.) put to sea at daylight and proceeded on her way to Sydney; soon after three schooners, three barques, and a large ship ran down, for the port signals were made for a tug, but the tug-masters evidently thought there was too much sea on the bar to venture to tow any vessel across, as none of them went out; signals were then made to stand off, bar dangerous; the ships, barques, and schooners stood off and on all the morning, but were out of sight in the afternoon. The weather has moderated; this morning is fine, but there is still a good sea running outside. The Southland tug has a barque in tow. The schooners Rebecca and Alerte, barques Formosa and Australind were four of the vessels seen outside yesterday.

The City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town; Lady Young (s.) for Brisbane; Hero (s.), for Melbourne; and Black Swan (s.) for Maryborough, proceeded on their respective voyages yesterday afternoon.

The Egmont (s.), from Rockhampton, cleared the Fitzroy River at 4 a.m. on the 21st instant; passed Cape Moreton at 2.15 p.m. on the 22nd; Smoky Cape, at 1.50 p.m. on the 23rd; Seal Rocks, at 4 p.m. on the 24th, and arrived in Sydney, at 2.30 p.m. on the 25th. Experienced fresh W. and N.W. winds to Smoky Cape, from thence, strong S. and S.W. gales, with very high sea. Passed the Balclutha (s.), off Point Look Out, at 5.15 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

The Diamantina (s.) left the Macleay River on the 22nd instant and Macleay River Heads at 4 p.m. on the 23rd, arriving in Sydney at 3 p.m. on the 25th. Experienced fresh southerly gales with heavy S.E. swell throughout the passage. Her cargo comprises: 1000 bags maize, 75 hides, 14 cases eggs, 37 bags bacon, 29 barrels pork, 4 coops fowls, 11 pigs, 10 kegs lard, 12 kegs honey. Passed the Helen Macgregor (s.), at 10 a.m. on Sunday, off Charlotte Head, and the Agnes Irving at 11 a.m. off Seal Rocks.

The ship Jason, from London, arrived yesterday, and furnished the following report:—April 20th, landed pilot at Deal, experienced light westerly winds and foggy weather down Channel; April 26th, 10 p.m., passed the Lizard lights, fresh breeze from north; May 1st, latitude 41·11 N., longitude 16·40 W., supplied the French barque Elode, of Bordeaux, with provisions; May 8th, latitude 28·49 N., longitude 21·15 W., took the S.E. trade winds, carried them brisk throughout; crossed the Equator May 22nd, longitude 25·22 W.; experienced the S.E. trades very light; May 31st, latitude 16·08 S., longitude 31·22 W., signalled the British ship Empire Queen, from Callao to Cork; June 16th, 4 a.m., latitude 41·28 S., longitude 3·58 W., lost overboard James Connor, ordinary seaman, heavy wind and sea at the time rendered rescue impossible; passed the meridian, Cape of Good Hope June 20th, latitude 43·00 S., ran the easting down in parallel of latitude 44· S., experienced very bad weather, barometer fluctuating between 28·69 and 29·15, until we crossed the meridian of Cape Leuwin, July 10th, when it rose to 29·49, bad weather still continuing, hard gales from N. and N.N.W., barometer 29·73. Crossed the meridian of Cape Otway July 18th, and South Cape Tasmania following day, had several days of strong N.E. winds off the coast with a heavy swell from same quarter, several days followed light easterly winds. Friday, 22nd, had a very heavy gale from S.E., attended with a very heavy sea and rain, which lasted up to noon of Saturday, when the wind veered southward and cleared out, barometer 29·23, at its lowest state. Sustained considerable damage to sails and boats.

The flags on board the various vessels in port were kept at half-mast yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Hewison, late chief officer of the ill-fated Walter Hood, wrecked on the coast to the southward of Jervis Bay. The cause of death was inflammation of the lungs, brought on from exposure to the inclemency of the weather experienced, and to which he was exposed during the violent gale in which the vessel was lost.

We learn from Captain Hixson, Harbour Superintendent, that the managers of the steam companies trading to the southern ports have given instructions to the commanders of their vessels to make diligent search and keep a good look out for the ship reported missing, or for any wreck that may be sighted.

The schooner Fanny, reported as riding at anchor between Botany Heads, has gone on shore on the north head and become a total wreck. Fortunately there has been no loss of life, the hands having left the vessel previous to her parting her anchors, and reaching the shore in safety.

BROKEN BAY.

Captain Hixson has kindly supplied us with the following particulars, received from Mr. Black, Customs officer at Broken Bay:—The ketch Chance brought up under Mount Elliott, with the sea breaking all round; succeeded in getting alongside, and taking the crew out in safety. Expect to get the vessel out of danger.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.—Meander, barque, 377, Maddon, from Melbourne.
July 23.—Lady Emma, brig, returned to port through stress of weather.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 23.—Ino, from Sydney.
July 24.—Saxonia (s.), from Sydney.

PORT VICTOR.

DEPARTURE.

July 9.—Windhover, for Auckland.

WILLUNGA.

DEPARTURE.

July 13.—Cassina, barque, 250, Lakie, for Sydney. Cargo: 1766 bags wheat, 804 bags flour, and original cargo from Adelaide.

WARRNAMBOOL.

DEPARTURE.

July 16.—Leonidas, schooner, 111, Shealer, for Sydney. Cargo: 1751 bags potatoes.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JULY 25.

7 cases perfumery, Myers and Solomon.
2 cases agricultural implements, Faux and Beard.
200 bags potatoes, 1335 bags wheat, 250 bags flour, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
7 pianos, Elvy and Co.
270 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy
200 bags rice, J. J. Curran
634 bags potatoes, A. Brown
3 cases books and stationery, W. Maddock
20 cases glassware, Hoffnung and Co.
2050 bags wheat, 500 bags flour, Nipper and See
200 bags flour, M. S. S. Co.
250 cases kerosene, Towns and Co.
1 case drapery, Farmer and Co.
205 cases glass, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
3 packages mouldings, B. Rittenberg
2 cases furniture, E. Cox
8 packages machinery, Colonial Sugar Co.
134 bags wheat, S. Priestly
20 bags oatmeal, W. Ariell
34 bags flour, 1117 bags potatoes, C. B. Bond
200 sacks flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
270 sacks flour, J. Wearne
1 case books, J. L. Sherriff
30 cases moselle, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
11 cases sewing-machines, Stanford and Co.
200 bags rice, Cattell and Co.
2200 staves, 6857 feet boards, Ledwell
1 case leather, Irwin and Co.
97 bales flax, A. Forsyth
250 bags flour, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

WINDS AND WEATHER

JULY 25TH.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Cardwell	SE. Fine			
Townsville	SW. Fine			
Woody Island	SW. Cloudy			
Port M'Kay	SW. Cold			
Bowen	W. Fine			
Clermont	S. Fine			
Waverley	S., strong. Fine			
Nebo	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood	W. Fine			
Maryborough	W. Dull			
Gayndah	W. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine			
Toowoomba	S. Fine.			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	E. Cloudy			E. Fine
Grafton	SSE. Cloudy			S. Dull
Clarence Hds.	SE., fresh. Raining			
Glen Innes	SE. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Inverell	SE. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Pt. Macquarie	SW. Fine			W. Fine
W. Kempsey	W. Fine			W. Fine
Armidale	E. Cloudy			E. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Narrabri	W. Raining			NE. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	W. Fine			SW. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy			SW. Showery
Maitland	Calm. Dull			Calm. Fine
Pt. Stephens	W., fresh. Cloudy			SW. Showery
Newcastle	SW. Dull			W. Showery
Barrenjuie	SW. Overcast			S. Rain squalls
Windsor	W. Fine			S. Cloudy
Sydney	W. Fine, cloudy			S. Cloudy
South Head	SSW. Dull			S. Dull
Wollongong	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiama	SW. Fine			S. Fine
Jervis Bay	SSW. Fine			S. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			Calm. Very fine
Braidwood	Calm. Frosty			Calm. Fine
Araluen	NW. Foggy			Calm. Fine
Moruya	SW. Fine			S. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Cold			Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Frosty			NW. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Frosty			Calm. Fine
Eden	SW. Fine			NE. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine, frosty			NW. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Frosty			Calm. Fine
Mt. Victoria	W. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Bathurst	WSW. Fine			SW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine, clear			SE. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine, clear			SE. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine			S. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Frosty			SE. Fine
Forbes	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	W. Very fine			Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Hay	Calm. Frosty			N., light. Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Frosty			E. Cloudy
Balranald	Calm. Fine			WNW. Cloudy
Euston	Calm. Clear			NE., light. Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy, dull.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	NE. Fine, cold	30·397	41·7	
Queenscliff	N. Fine	30·33	44·	
Cape Schanck	N. Cloudy	30·14	49·	
Cape Otway	NNW. Overcast	30·094	41·	
Portland	N. Fine.	30·300	52·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	N. Dull	30·184	47·	
Adelaide	N. Dull	30·136	48·	
M'Donnell Bay	N. Cloudy.			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JULY 23RD, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·656	53·3	72	S.S.W.	3·9	28	10	0·65	4·5
P.M. 3	·772	54·0	65	S.S.W.	3·9	28	10		
9	·959	50·3	74	S.W.	1·3	16	10		4·5
Mean	29·796	52·2	70·3		3·0	24	10·0		4·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·041.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 55·5 | Sun—maximum .... 78·7
Shade { Minimum .... 45·5 | Grass—minimum .... 41·1

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 56·6.

Total rainfall from January 1st to July 25th =42·73 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years =49·81 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

JULY 25TH, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	30·420	46·0	85	N.W.	0·3	8	56·0	44·0	0·28
ARMIDALE	3278	26·543	45·0	—	E.	4·0	6	—	36·1	—
NEWCASTLE	109	30·247	50·7	91	S.W.	4·0	4	56·5	45·5	1·01
GOULBURN	2129									
BATHURST	2332	28·068	—	—	W.S.W.	1·0	4	—	—	—
EDEN	107	30·158	48·7	94	S.	0·0	1	55·0	37·9	0·00
KIANDRA	4640	25·629	20·2	—	Calm.	0·0	0	65·0	33·2	0·00
DENILIQUIN	410	30·035	41·0	—	Calm.	0·0	2	56·1	32·7	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 26TH JULY, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	
SUN	6.50	5.13	First quarter 6th
MOON	5.3 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	Full Moon 13th
MERCURY	7.3 a.m.	4.59 p.m.	Last quarter 21st
VENUS	4.46 a.m.	2.37 p.m.	New Moon 28th
MARS	4.0 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	
JUPITER	3.56 a.m.	1.47 p.m.	Moon's age, 27.1 days.
SATURN	2.12 p.m.	4.16 a.m.	

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 6h. 25m.; p.m. 6h. 53m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Acting Astronomer.

THE MILITARY.—General orders have been received by the Commandant of the troops in Australia (says the *S. A. Register*) that men who have served their limited engagement—that is, their first term of ten years without re-engaging—can on the departure of the military remain in the colony if they choose to do so instead of going to England. We believe none of the soldiers stationed here intend to avail themselves of this permission. They have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave, which will probably be in September next.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 24.—Kassa, Summer Cloud, from Newcastle.
July 25.—Dandenong (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Sussex, Helena, for Newcastle.
July 25.—Aumstaw, Hector, Yarrow, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

July 24.—Ashburton, from Puget Sound.

TWOFOLD BAY.

ARRIVAL.

July 25.—Florence, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

July 23.—Olive Branch, from London.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

July 24.—Balclutha (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
July 25.	8.30 a.m.	S.S.W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

MR. COWPER must have experienced a sensation as if cold water were being poured down his back, when a deputation was announced to ask for more money for lunatic asylums. Applications on behalf of these asylums have been a perpetual irritant to him ever since he took office. He has always been giving, sometimes lavishly, sometimes grudgingly, yet the money seems to have been swallowed up like water poured upon sand, and the demand has remained as insatiable as ever. The late Superintendent of Tarban Creek was perpetually begging for money, and the principal difference in this respect between him and his successor is that the latter asks for a great deal more.

To show that neither he nor other Premiers had altogether turned a deaf ear to such applications, Mr. COWPER recited a list of the annual Parliamentary grants on building account, showing that from 1861, inclusive, there had not been a single year in which a considerable sum was not voted. In this way £90,000 of the public money has gone in nine years, and unfortunately with the too frequent result attendant on piecemeal expenditure. Some of the money has been spent in repairing buildings originally rickety, and some has been wasted in useless or badly contrived works. It has not, however, been all thrown away, because the accommodation now is greater and better than it was in 1861.

Perhaps there might have been still more waste if we had gone into any grand scheme a few years ago, as it is not improbable that we might have selected a wrong site or constructed a building on a faulty design. We had not before us at that time the valuable information contained in Dr. MANNING's report. That report discloses the experience of the best-managed establishments in the Old World; and though a suitable design for the colony would have to be adapted to the special requirements of the climate, we have only in this respect to superadd our local experience to the general experience of older communities. We are certainly in a better position now for erecting a really suitable asylum than we should have been some years back, and in that respect we may be perhaps contented that the work has been postponed.

This postponement, however, has brought about an urgent demand for some prompt measures. The asylums at Tarban and Parramatta are both shockingly overcrowded. In the female division at Parramatta there is accommodation for 144 patients, and 229 are jammed in. At Tarban the largest number for which Dr. MANNING has proper room is 350, but 460 are forced upon him. It is not only the patients who are thus badly accommodated, the attendants are equal sufferers. And this aggravates the evil, as it makes it increasingly difficult to retain the services of first-class attendants.

As an immediate relief the Government has been pressed to accept an offer from Mr. TUCKER, who has a private asylum, to take charge of a certain number of patients at a stipulated price. According to Mr. ROBERTS this would be an economical arrangement. Patients cost the Government 15s. a week for maintenance only, and Mr. TUCKER would take 100 at 22s. each. The balance of 7s. is less than the interest would be on any buildings the Government would put up, and the only erections the Government could put up quickly would be additions to the existing establishments. But the managers of both those establishments deprecate extensions, and recommend that any further metropolitan expenditure should be on an entirely new structure. Mr. COWPER, however, sees many and serious difficulties in the way of farming out the patients, and cannot understand why Government should not do the work as cheaply as a private individual can.

But even if Mr. TUCKER's offer should be deemed ineligible for the metropolis, some such arrangement might not be considered unsuitable for country centres. It is much desired by the board of management that there should be at least three country asylums in the North, West, and South respectively—a suggestion the merit of which is said to be due to Dr. CAMPBELL. At present lunatics are sent down from the country, often long distances, and at great expense. Nor is this the worst. For the rough handling of the journey, combined with the long delay of proper treatment, aggravates the symptoms, and postpones recovery. Insanity is one of those ailments that are most effectively dealt with when treated early, and it would be a great advantage, therefore, to country patients, if there were some establishment that could be reached more easily than by taking a journey to the metropolis.

But it must be some time before proper country asylums can be ready for the reception of inmates. Mr. BARNET says that one could be built in two years, but that is presuming that everything was ready to begin. The sites, however, have to be selected, inspected, and purchased, plans drawn and approved of, and tenders invited and accepted before any actual work can begin, and the whole has to be preceded by a vote of the Legislature, which in turn has to be preceded by a Parliamentary discussion to determine the policy of the country. It will be some years, therefore, before the first country asylum is built; and, pending that result, it might be a convenient arrangement if in any of the large towns of the interior responsible medical men would, under the necessary inspection, take charge of patients. If the country supply of fresh patients were shut off, the town establishments would become more manageable, and time would be given to allow of the construction of a suitable central institution.

It is a fact, however, not to be overlooked, that the tendency of modern opinion seems to be in some degree adverse to all gigantic establishments. There is a visible reaction in favour of domestic treatment, due to the experience of failures and abuses in large institutions. The difficulty with insane persons is to find those who are willing to take charge of them; but it seems to be admitted that the prospects of recovery are far greater by association in family life with sane persons than under the most skilful treatment in the best conducted asylum. In this colony, however, it has been found exceedingly difficult to keep patients out of the asylum, and the only possible check seems to be to make a fully adequate charge wherever the circumstances of responsible relatives admit of it.

WE are informed by the latest intelligence from England that the House of Commons is to be requested to interfere in the management of the Turf. Racing was introduced for the purpose of improving the breed of horses, and doubtless while it was carried out as a liberal and gentlemanly pastime it had this effect. But of late years, the rules of the Jockey Club, which determine the proceedings on the Turf, have been considered to tend to the deterioration of that noble animal the horse, which has been moulded more to serve the purposes of professional gamesters than those of the general public. The complaint is, that the Turf, allowing the term to stand for the large body of persons who take an interest in horseracing, has been diverted from its legitimate object, and that there is no longer a common interest in the horse between the general public and the breeder and trainer of racing stock. The one breeds for play, while the other requires a beast bred with great powers of continued endurance, for use.

The great blame attaching to the conduct of the Jockey Club is said to be in consequence of the regulations allowing the racing of two-year-old horses, and we perceive in the latest English intelligence it is stated, that "HUGHES," the author of *Tom Brown's School-days*, we presume, has introduced a bill into Parliament prohibiting the racing of two-year-old horses, and discouraging those of three-year-old, and prescribing penalties for betting. Further, we read that the first reading of this measure was ordered by a majority of 83. It is a matter of no surprise for this measure to emanate from Mr. HUGHES, seeing that he, who is a genuine lover of true field sports, would be likely to do all in his power to check a degeneracy in British-bred horses for the field and the road. It is affirmed that the demand for weight-carrying horses up to long runs was never so difficult to supply as it now is, and it is feared that, should the present practice prevail much longer, the hunting-field will be practically closed to men of more than twelve stone weight, owing to the enormous prices asked for capable fencers for heavier weights.

Most of our readers who are interested in such matters have read Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY's resolutions, and entertain their own opinions concerning them. In acquainting themselves with the manner in which they were received, they will have seen that, had his efforts to reform the practice of the Turf been directed merely to the abolition of the severe strain to which immature horses are put, he would have gained his point; but he aimed at a revolution in betting affairs that would have deprived the professional gamesters of their craft, and they naturally objected to a process that would have besomed them off the turf. The majority obtained by Mr. HUGHES gives some colouring of probability to this conjecture, supposing that his main object is to secure another year's free growth for the young horse. So far as we know, there are no advocates of two-year-old races who are not betting men by habit and profession. There are plenty of men who recognise and sustain the practice as tending to profit, but we have never met with anyone who urged it on physiological grounds. A year's training and keep and risk are saved to the breeder of racing stock by two-year-old racing, and this, we believe, is all that can be said in favour of it. But a very good case can be made out against it by those who possess a true taste in horses, and regard betting as the accident of the Turf. In England the general conviction is, that though early development of the powers of a horse is compatible with speed over short courses, it is quite incompatible with qualities which the general public wants much more—endurance and strength. And it is admitted, even by those who tolerate it, that the development of speed cannot be obtained without "stumping" and "racing to pieces" by far the greater number of the young horses thus prematurely overworked.

An experienced trainer and breeder of racing stock, in attempting to defend this system in the columns of the *Times*, resorts to a comparison between the horses of England and France, which he takes to be conclusive. He says, "and now with reference to the prematurely worn-out animal, compare such with our French neighbours, who are *par excellence* after ourselves. Their system is to run less frequently, and to commence later in the year, as no 'two-year-olds' are permitted to run before the month of August. The result of the following illustration will clearly show that their system is defective, and that they had better imitate racing as it now is here than that we should follow theirs. Count LAGRANGE (as everybody knows) is an honest and great supporter of the Turf in both countries, who could not win a race of any note in England last year, but in France he was nearly invincible. No one surely needs further proof of the superiority of our horses over all others in the world." This may be conclusive reasoning to the writer, but to most readers it will be regarded as a piece of the merest assumption to attribute the superiority of English horses to French to this cause, when it may be due to a dozen others which are not mentioned.

When the Royal Agricultural Society of England began to subject to trial the locomotive portable engines for farm purposes that were presented in response to prizes offered, the competing makers entered what were termed "racing engines." They were built purposely for the race, the terms being the sustentation of a definite weight with a certain amount of fuel, and the engine that could keep running the longest time under the frictional resistance of a break, which was equivalent to the weight, was pronounced the winner. The work was not such as to demand great strength of parts, or special endurance; but it was all important to secure a boiler in which steam could be quickly raised. There came at length to be so marked a difference between the engine submitted to the judges and the engine supplied to the public, although nominally the same, that inquiry was made into the affair. The engine builders refused to send out for daily service such engines as they constructed for the Society's trials, and the Society was driven to frame their awards upon other grounds—one being an attention to the relative strength and probable endurance of parts, as well as the length of running under frictional pressure. This, in our opinion, is a parallel case with the two-year-old. An animal bred for racing is unfit for general purposes. It acquires high speed at the expense of constitution; and this constitutional defect is more sure to descend to its progeny than its elasticity and bound upon the course. We have seen our error, too, to borrow another illustration from the machinist, in insisting upon severe tests in the case of boilers, ships' cabbles, and ordnance. It is found that a boiler guaranteed to bear a pressure of 45 lbs. to the square inch, and tested up to 75 lbs., is less trustworthy after this attempt to impart character to it than before, that is to say, it is not so good a boiler as it was before the proof mark was placed upon it. We are inclined to think that the same may be said of young horses submitted to rigorous training before their fibre is fitted for it; multitudes are "stumped" in the process—and those that survive are constitutionally weaker than they were before they got into the trainer's hands. Physiologically considered, the weight of the argument is clearly against two-year-old races.

If Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY has not succeeded in carrying his own resolutions, he has, at all events, driven the Jockey Club to consider the question seriously. General PEEL has promised to bring forward the subject, and therefore, what between the Club and the Commons, we may hope to see the question settled in favour of full equine development.

RURAL AND CITY LIFE.—That prolific and entertaining writer "Old Boomerang" has produced another story, under the above title. His Australian tales are so well known to the public that we need only mention this new production of Mr. J. R. Houlding's, to induce an extensive and immediate perusal. In another column will be found an extract, in which Biddy gives Bob and Maggie a lecture on "genteel manners."

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS: JUROR FINED.—Yesterday morning, the Court of Quarter Sessions was opened at Darlinghurst for the disposal of such business as might be brought before it. On the jurors being called upon, Mr. John James Noble, draper, of Cleveland-street, Darlington, near Sydney, was fined by his Honor for non-attendance.

MR. G. MILNER STEPHEN'S GOLD-WASHING MACHINE.—Mr. Stephen has received the following satisfactory report upon his gold-washing machine from Mr. D. Brown, who states,—"On arriving at Bungonia we commenced operations on some sticky clay, the stiffest I have ever seen, which had recently run through a 'ground sluice,' and found that the machine 'puddled' it successfully, and all the microscopic gold was caught on the 'copper guides' which were silvered; washing at the rate of forty tons in twelve hours. In the next operation we put through a collection of 'tailings' from a stamping battery, which yielded about a dwt. to the ton, and, after ten hours' washing we found about four pounds of mercury in the amalgamator, collected from the tailings. We also found that after silvering the copper guides four or five pounds of mercury was sufficient in every case. The machine will puddle the stiffest clay if a few stones were mixed with it."

BOTANIC GARDENS.—The Band of the 18th Royal Irish will perform the following programme in the Botanic Gardens, this afternoon (weather permitting), commencing at 3 p.m.—March, "La Patria," Morelli; Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," Nicolai; Waltz, "Blanche," Quinn; selection, "Marino Faliero," Donizetti; Quadrille, "Serenade," Balfe; galop, "You and I," Hardy; God Save the Queen. M. Quinn, Bandmaster.

PURE BRED CATTLE.—Two fine shorthorn bulls, just arrived from London per Commissary, are to be submitted to public competition next month. Both are splendid specimens of English pedigree cattle, and "Reform," the younger of the pair, is said to combine the celebrated Bates and Booth strains. Those who may feel an interest in stock of this kind will have an opportunity of inspecting them at Messrs. Dawson and Co.'s establishment, Pitt-street, up to the day of sale.

STATE OF THE SUBURBAN ROADS.—The recent heavy rains have made sad havoc with the roads in some of the suburbs, and in Waverley especially is this noticeable. After leaving the usual 'bus stand at that village, the route for a mile and a half is cut up into ruts, and rendered heavy by the accumulation of red mud. The branch road leading from Double Bay to Bondi presents nothing but a line of rough boulders and sand, over which it would be almost impossible to convey a vehicle, the water having carried away all the surface binding, which, owing to the want of traffic, had not sufficient time to become hardened and compact.

A MORNING HYMN.—It is not often that we have to notice the composition of sacred music in this city of so simple and withal beautiful a character as that which has just been published under the title of a "Morning Hymn." The words were written by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., and the theme is, as may be supposed, thankfulness to the Deity for protection during the night, and the hope that light has fallen on a peaceful day. To these words Madame Adelaide von Weber has composed the music, strictly devotional and in unison with the quiet simplicity of the prayer; it is arranged for four voices in the key of E flat, with a full chordal accompaniment for piano or harmonium. The profits, if any, on the sale of the music will be given for the enlargement of the Episcopalian boys' day school at the North Shore; and those desirous of obtaining copies can get them at the Music Depot, 23, Hunter-street.

NITROUS OXIDE.—DENTISTRY.—A very interesting experiment was made yesterday by Mr. Reading, of Phillip-street, by the application of nitrous oxide gas in the practice of dentistry. This gas, generated on the premises, was administered in two cases with great success, in the presence of Dr. Cox and other gentlemen. It is remarkably quick in its effect. One patient, a young man, inhaled it for only a minute and half, and the other, a young woman, for two minutes. In each case the patient was unconscious of pain, although one of the teeth was difficult of extraction, being a decayed molar. The young man, when asked after the operation whether he would like his tooth taken out, was agreeably surprised to find that it had been already extracted. This gas has, of late years, been very extensively used in America, where it is said to have been efficacious. According to the American Press, although it has been administered in more than two hundred thousand cases, no instance has occurred where injurious effects have resulted from its use. It appears to answer all the purposes, without the delay and inconvenience which often attend the use of chloroform.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.—We understand that a medical journal is about to be published in Sydney, should sufficient encouragement offer, under the conductorship of the association of the medical officers of the Volunteer Force, and that circulars have been sent to all the legally qualified medical practitioners of New South Wales requesting them to support the paper by contribution of medical subjects and by subscription. Such a publication is, no doubt, desirable, as in it professional matters can be discussed which may be out of place in a daily journal devoted to political matters and general news. The columns of the new journal will contain histories of the types of diseases peculiar to this climate; cases of interest to the Faculty of the colony, as well as possibly to the world in general; and all matters which peculiarly affect the medical profession, and, through them, the general public.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Report for the week ending 25th July:—Admitted, 21 males, 9 females; total 30. Discharged, 25 males, 7 females; total, 32. Died, 4 males, 0 females; total, 4. Remaining in house, 142 males, 77 females; total, 219. Amount of subscriptions, &c., received, £25 19s. 6d.

WE are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at the residence of B. Levi, Esq., No. 154, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street, of the whole of the elegant household furniture and effects, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

IRONMONGERY, &c.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above, at the Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.—A meeting of the congregation of this church was held last night, for the adoption of certain resolutions in reference to the decease of their late pastor, the Rev. William M'Intyre, A.M. The Rev. James M'Culloch occupied the chair, and in opening the business of the evening, referred in highly eulogistic terms, to the services rendered to the Presbyterian cause and to Christianity generally, by the deceased minister whose loss, he was assured, would not only be felt privately, but publicly. The friendship which had existed between himself and Mr. M'Intyre had remained unbroken for years, and he therefore had cause to appreciate his conscientiousness, and the noble self-sacrificing spirit he had manifested in all things. As a member of the Church in that colony he had nobly and earnestly maintained an uncompromising testimony in support of its great principles, and from 1844 up to the time of his death had continued his labours. Mr. J. M'Donald then moved the following resolution,—"That this congregation feels called upon to express its sense of the great loss sustained in the removal by death of its late esteemed pastor, the Rev. William M'Intyre, A.M., who was an able and faithful minister of the Gospel, an uncompromising defender of the truth against all forms of error, who took a deep interest in the various important institutions connected with the congregation, and who made great personal sacrifices in its behalf, by ministering to it gratuitously for the last eight years, and by contributing largely towards the reduction of the heavy debt with which the congregation has been burdened. The congregation at the same time desires to express its deep sympathy with Mrs. M'Intyre in the sore bereavement with which she has been visited." He said that he was quite sure every member of the congregation would cordially agree with the resolution. The ability of the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre was acknowleged by all, not only within the limits of that Church, but throughout the whole extent of Presbyterianism in the colony. He was a faithful minister, and one who spoke and declared the truth without fear. He had also been most self-sacrificing in his services to the Church, and was, as the chairman had stated, an uncompromising defender of the truth against all forms of error; and many of the Mutual Improvement Associations which now existed were much indebted to him for the wisdom with which he guided their deliberations, and for the great personal sacrifices he made on their behalf. He had laboured gratuitously in the Church for eight years, and had contributed largely to the reduction of the debt upon it, so that, at the present time, the liability was so small that it could be easily grappled with. Their late minister had done much for the congregation, and he (Mr. M'Donald) had no doubt the memory of his labours would ever remain fresh in their minds. Mr. J. G. Wilson in a few remarks seconded the resolution, and after an address from Mr. E. A. Rennie, who dwelt at some length upon the ability and zeal which had always marked Mr. M'Intyre's labours, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Mr. James Barnett moved,—"That a memorial tablet be provided, to record the especial esteem in which the members and adherents of this congregation held their late pastor the Rev. William M'Intyre, A.M., for his eminent personal worth; and the deep regret they feel at the removal of one so eminently worthy of their highest respect and esteem; but especially to record the valuable services he rendered to the cause of Christ in connection with this congregation, by the clear testimony to divine truth, which he lost no opportunity of proclaiming among them, and which he so vigorously sustained by his exemplary life. And, further, that steps be taken to erect a suitable monument over his grave to record the like sentiments, and the deservedly high estimation in which he was held by the public at large as a Christian minister." The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. Buyers, supported by Mr. D. S. M'Clardy and carried. On the motion of Mr. William Halley, seconded by Mr. William Martin, a committee of gentlemen was appointed to carry the resolution into effect. The ladies of the congregation were also appointed as collectors for the fund to defray the expense of erecting the tablet and monument. The meeting then closed.

ROCKHAMPTON.—We have papers to the 20th instant. The following is the only item of interest, which we extract from the *Bulletin*:—The people of the interior are in imminent danger of starvation. The army of carriers who have been accustomed to gain a livelihood by ploughing through our bush tracks, are always ruined by protracted and enforced idleness; and our trading community, whose profits are chiefly made by supplying the demands of the industrial classes, are suffering from extreme depression. For a period of nearly seven months our main channels of internal communication have been virtually closed. Merchandise lies rotting in our stores, because there is no means of transmitting it to the consumer. A large proportion of our bush population have been denied what are esteemed the common necessaries of life; and the Government has lost a large amount of Customs duties, which would have been paid on imports had the main arteries of communication been flushed with the usual current of supplies. On the other hand, the up-country producer has been unable to get his products to port. The squatter is still losing interest on the money represented by his last year's clip, and harassed by the unsatisfactory condition of his banking account. The Peak Downs Copper Mining Company alone has metal lying unproductive on the road and at the mine to the value of some £50,000. From one end of the country to the other, we hear of nothing but complaints of stagnation and consequent distress.

SEWING-MACHINES AND PHYSICAL COMPLAINTS.—We learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—At a meeting of the Academy of Science in Paris, in May, a memoir was read which will interest all who are possessors of a sewing-machine. In France, as well as in England, the sewing-machine, ever since its first introduction, has been accused of causing various hysterical and nervous diseases among the persons who were in the habit of making continual use of it. Dr. Decaisne, the author of the memoir in question, after studying the effects of the sewing-machine on no less than 661 workwomen, thus sums up the results of his researches:—1. The pains in the muscles of the back and in the limbs, which are complained of by those who use the sewing-machine, are not in any way different from the pains which are felt after any sort of excessive muscular labour, are not met with among women who do not work more than two or three hours a day, and soon disappear even among those who use the machine for a longer period. 2. There is no reason to accuse the sewing-machine of causing the bad digestions and deranged stomachs which are met with three times out of four among all the other workmen of Paris, just as well as among the sempstresses. In the same way certain disorders of the respiratory organs are found equally among all classes of Paris workwomen. 3. The noise of the machine has been said to produce nervous disorders, but although it is quite true that the use of the machine is disagreeable at first, all the workwomen admit that its ill effects pass away as soon as they have got accustomed to its use. 4. Without affirming positively that the sewing-machine is not the cause of certain hysterical affections and of unhealthy excitement, I am of opinion that the observations which have been published on this subject, and the generalisations which have been drawn from them, are entirely without value. The evil complained of has but rarely been brought on by the sewing-machine, and may generally be traced to other and totally distinct causes." Dr. Decaisne prefers the machines which are worked with one pedal to those which have two, and is of opinion that with the former there is not the slightest danger of any ill results to the user. In conclusion the memoir states that, when the workwoman is not overworked, sempstresses using the machine are in just as good health as those working by hand only. The proof is that out of twenty-eight women, of ages varying from eighteen to forty, using the machine from three to four hours a day, Dr. Decaisne has not been able to detect one who could be said to have suffered from the use of the sewing machine.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE OF A ROAD BOG.—The Marrengo correspondent of the *Burrangong Argus* (23rd instant), says a singular accident happened in this neighbourhood about ten days ago. A man was drawing timber for the schoolhouse and had with him a little boy about twelve years of age. The boy was playing with the propstick of the dray when the bullocks went on, and the lad was knocked down, one of the wheels passing over his chest. Strange to say he was not hurt, the ground being that soft that he sunk in it, and the wheel passed harmlessly over him.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The GLOBE says "various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared cocoas; but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick-lane, London.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BRAIDWOOD.

MONDAY.

On Saturday evening eight attempts were made to the Dobbyn's store, at Braidwood, but they were discovered before much injury was done; on Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, the same store was broken into; the thieves were disturbed, no money was taken, and but few goods; the burglar is supposed to be the same that fired the premises, and is not apprehended.

ARALUEN.

MONDAY.

A cake of retorted gold, weighing 291 (odd) ounces, obtained from 285 tons stone, was purchased by the Joint Stock Bank at Araluen to-day; it was from the Major's Creek reef.

BRISBANE.

MONDAY.

Five thousand ounces of gold left in the Boomerang and Tinonee; splendid prospects are reported on the Cape River; the new reefs continue to be taken up daily at Ravenswood; every crushing gives good returns.

GRAFTON.

MONDAY.

The Agnes Irving (s.) arrived at 2 p.m. and sails on Thursday morning.

TRUNKEY CREEK.

SATURDAY.

The reef lately discovered is a continuation of the Alexandra reef, on Blackham's lease. The lead was jumped; the jumpers commenced prospecting, and found another reef; the stone looks very well, but the returns are not sufficient to justify the excitement caused by previous reports.

The Bank of New South Wales brought 600 oz. from Trunkey to Bathurst, which was all obtained on alluvial digging, except 40 oz. There is a good alluvial find on the mountain run.

Walsh's party obtained 21 oz. last week in spite of the wet weather.

On Scrubbing Flat there are good alluvial finds; the sinking is shallow, and the return reaches 1 oz. to the load.

NARRABRI.

MONDAY.

A man named M'Donald was drowned, this afternoon, when attempting to cross the creek at the causeway near Narrabri. The river and creeks are bank high, and the roads are in a fearful state. We have received no mail to-day.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

Captain Clarke, of the steamer You Yangs, has telegraphed to the effect that the weather was too stormy to permit of his examining the Ninety-mile Beach for pieces of the missing vessels Dunkeld and Harlech Castle.

The hounds had a fine run at Merrebee; but the stag swam out to sea.

Patrick Gardiner, an old actor, fell down dead at the Princess Theatre, on Saturday night, just as he was commencing his duty as checktaker.

The Cabinet is considering the report of the Commission on the state of the Malmsbury reservoir.

Three hundred persons have applied as exhibitors at the forthcoming Sydney Exhibition.

Nearly all the publicans had their private doors closed yesterday.

The Criterion Hotel at Wagga Wagga was burned down.

The corn market is very firm. Flour has an upward tendency.

ARRIVED.—Dandenong (s.), from Sydney; Sussex, and Ascalon, from London.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

SAILED.—Pioneer, schooner, for Richmond River. Alexandra, brig; Anne, barque; Aquarius, brig; Marion, ship; for Newcastle. Nelusko, brig, for Sydney. Anne, schooner, for Sydney via Warrnambool. Greyhound, brig, for Clarence River. Atlantic, barque, for Cape Byron.

HOBART TOWN.

MONDAY.

The Clarence Municipality authorities have discovered a deficit of £600 in the accounts of the clerk.

Turner and Miller have assigned their estate.

The Chance, whaler, on board which vessel part of the crew had mutinied, has sailed.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

The Old Yatala Smelting Works at Alberton were completely destroyed by fire this morning. They were leased to Messrs. Braddock for the manufacture of chemicals, and the fire was caused by the boiling over of a cauldron and the liquid taking fire. Braddock is uninsured.

A little girl was shot dead at Kapunda by a lad 12 years old.

The Governor returned by the Penola, to-day.

A great crowd assembled at the Port on the arrival of the Penola, in hopes of seeing Tom Thumb. In his absence, his carriage caused great interest.

Serious depredations have taken place in the Victoria Regia house, Botanical Gardens. The house will consequently have to be closed to the public except on certain days.

A magnificent display of gold specimens has been received from the Criterion claim, and the accounts of its richness are authenticated. Gold has been found in the ballast of the Koh-i-noor from the Northern Territory.

Corn market quiet, holders firm.

THE INCREASE OF INFANTICIDE IN VICTORIA.—The Melbourne *Leader* of Saturday last observes:—One of the latest cases of child-desertion is distinguished by a touch of romance. The baby, about a fortnight old, was cleanly and comfortably clad, and attached to its clothing was a sheet of note-paper containing these words in a female's handwriting:—"Oh, do, for God's sake, be kind to my dear babe, for her broken-hearted mother will not forsake her long, but must, as I have no friends or relations, and my last shilling gone. Call her Beatrice. You shall hear from me as soon as I earn some money. From the most unhappy creature in existence." The unfortunate creature who wrote this cannot be a hardened criminal, or she would scarcely have taken so much trouble to express her feelings, to protect her infant from cold, and place it in a spot where it was pretty sure to be discovered before too late. She must be of a very different stamp from the wretches who deliberately cast out their offspring to die in La Trobe-street and Richmond within the past few days. The increase of infanticide is a discouraging symptom of our social condition of late, for, a few years ago, this crime was almost unknown in Victoria; and the question arises whether the law is not too lenient in dealing with convictions for child-murder. It is also worthy of consideration whether we should not add a foundling hospital to our other benevolent institutions. It would be no more an encouragement to immorality than our Lying-in Hospital is, and more infancy should not be held to disqualify a deserted child whose claims are recognisable when two or three years old.

The *Rock* says:—We learn, on good authority, that it is the intention of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge to take up a strong position in publishing works specially adapted to meet the various forms of modern infidelity, and to establish a staff of lecturers, thus following the example of the Christian Evidence Society.

PIANOS.—The attention of buyers is directed to Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co.'s auction sale of the above, at the stores, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE.

THE annual meeting in connection with the Sydney Female Refuge was held last evening, at the Temperance Hall. There was a pretty good attendance, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather. The meeting was presided over by his Excellency the Governor. The Countess of Belmore was also present. On the platform were the Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C.; the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. John Graham, Mr. W. J. Foster, Mr. J. S. Harrison, the Rev. W. Kelynack, Mr. G. W. Barker, and the Rev. E. Robinson.

The Rev. J. GRAHAM opened the meeting with prayer, after which

His EXCELLENCY said the first business would be the reading of the annual report. As he had not that document, he was unable to make any observations respecting it.

Mr. W. CRANE, hon. secretary, then read the following

REPORT.

The committee of the Sydney Female Refuge, in submitting their twenty-first Annual Report for the consideration of the subscribers and the public generally, desires to return thanks to Him, without whose blessing all labour is but lost, for whatever success has attended their efforts during the past year. The duties devolving on them require much need of patient perseverance, and it should be remembered by friends who look for greater results from this work, that women have to be dealt with who have fallen very low, whose feelings have been blunted and hearts hardened by a course of sin, and often rendered thereby utterly reckless and careless. To those who question whether any lasting reformation can be brought about in such as these, we answer, "often your committee have been disappointed that inmates who promised well have gone from the safety of the Refuge again into the world and returned to their former habits, yet, notwithstanding many difficulties and discouragements, they can point to cases where positive good has been effected by their instrumentality." "They cannot despair when they think of the power and grace of God, and remember that what He has done before He can do again." But, supposing not a single instance could be recorded that the philanthropic efforts of those charged with the management of this society had resulted in any known good, shall they discontinue that which they have commenced? Shall their energies in this cause become paralyzed? Not so. It is ours to labour on, despite all obstacles, ignorance, and sin. It is ours to watch and work and wait, and God's to save. And yet your committee are not without witnesses that their endeavours have been attended with beneficial results; and they have been much cheered by the assurance that a thorough change has taken place in the habits and modes of life of some even during the past year, who remember, with gratitude, the care bestowed upon them, and the interest taken in them whilst inmates of the Refuge. On the 31st December, 1868, there were 22 inmates in the institution, and during the year 1869, 43 were admitted, 18 went to service, 6 to their friends, 4 were discharged, 7 left of their own accord, 1 was forwarded to Tarban, 2 to the Benevolent Asylum, 3 to the Infirmary, 1 to the Parramatta Asylum, and 2 to Hyde Park Asylum; and at the end of the year 21 remained. The girls are fully occupied. The result of their labour amounted to £529 3s. 4d. They continue to be instructed by a teacher paid by the Ladies' Committee, and are anxious to read the books from the library, every facility being afforded them to do so. Good order and contentment prevail. The working expenses are kept as low as possible. The duties of ladies' secretary were most satisfactorily performed by Mrs. Caldwell until the close of the year, when Mrs. Goodlet resumed the office she has so efficiently filled for many years.

Your committee have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of £50 13s. 4d., kindly appropriated to the Refuge by his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, out of moneys left in his hands by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh for charitable purposes; also a legacy of £20 from the late Mrs. Austin. Donations from the following contributors are also thankfully acknowledged:—The Countess of Belmore, Mrs. Moore (late Mayoress), Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Thomas Hill, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. E. D. Thomson; Dean Cowper, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. J. Greenhill, Mr. Joy, Mr. Arundell, Rev. W. Allworth, and Mr. B. Cooke.

Mr. Napper, as on many similar occasions, provided the inmates with a dinner at Christmas.

The Earl and Countess of Belmore, it will be noticed have not been unmindful of the interests of the institution during the past year.

Dr. Nathan, to whom the thanks of the committee are specially due, continues to give his valuable services gratuitously.

Your committee, whilst thanking the subscribers for the assistance so liberally afforded from time to time, have to state that much work yet remains to be done. The accommodation is by no means satisfactory, and the addition of another range of buildings is absolutely necessary; the old and unsightly one now standing, and to which reference was made two years ago, being in a most dilapidated condition. It has been repaired from time to time, but the expenditure seems almost useless. As at present circumstanced, it is impossible to carry out that which is deemed to be very desirable—a proper system of classification, and there is no place for women seeking admission where they can remain until admitted by the Ladies' Committee. A room for this purpose, to prevent applicants mixing with the inmates, is greatly needed. It is estimated that a suitable building can be erected at a cost of about £1500. Mr. Thomas Walker, who has ever been a liberal contributor to the funds of the Refuge, has promised £100, and there is in hand £540 at present invested in the Bank of New South Wales available for this purpose, so that only £860 will be required. In appealing to you specially for help, your Committee are assured that, as on former occasions, the appeal will not be in vain. Your attention is invited to the wish of the Ladies' Committee in this matter. They meet weekly in sub-committee, and have a general meeting monthly for the dispatch of business, besides which much of their time is otherwise taken up in attending to the welfare of the inmates, and some consideration is certainly due to them. The want of more accommodation has been under their serious consideration for some time, and you are now asked to encourage them in their self-denying and often arduous duties, and assist in providing that which is necessary for the more effectually carrying out the management of the institution. Under God, the measure of success that has attended our efforts has been accomplished through their instrumentality, and it is not asking very much in soliciting from you the aid it is in your power to give towards this erection. Not only would we make a strong appeal on their behalf, but would also ask you, for His sake, whose whole life was one of self-denial, to forward the object presented to you, and with the ability He has given, help it to a speedy completion. The sowing time is now, but the reaping time will come by-and-bye; and when the grain is gathered into the garner, it will be then seen that much of God's work has been speeded on, and the hearts of His servants encouraged by the well-directed liberality of those who, with a single eye to His glory, have scattered here and there with a liberal hand the talents entrusted to them, not grudgingly, nor of necessity, but with cheerful hearts. All may be participators in this field of labour; the merchant carrying on his daily business, the student plodding over his books, and the mechanic pursuing his ordinary avocation, may do much in helping it onward. From them may come the resources on which the earnest worker in Christ's vineyard depends; from them the human support may be derived giving "bones and strength" to God's servants here and elsewhere, in commencing and sustaining, amongst other things, such a work as the one for which we plead. This society is deserving of support, inasmuch as it offers an asylum to those generally discarded by society, the fallen, degraded, guilty ones, and throws around them the shield of its protection. Here, safe from the scorn of the world and the devices so ensnaring, they may find rest and shelter, where, in the quietude of the place, and away from evil influences, much good may be done. Amidst all the objects contemplated for benefiting the human race, and they are many, no higher, holier mission can man have than seeking to save and win the lost. It was His high mission who came to pluck brands from the burning, and however much we may have come short in that entrusted to us, it is the standard aimed at. With a view of interesting you in this great work, in addition to the reasons already advanced, you are further entreated, if you value the good fame of this land in which, by God's providence you have been placed, to help in restraining and discountenancing this evil, so offensively at times parading our streets in broad daylight, and the extent of which it is difficult to conceive. Assist, then, the agencies employed for reclaiming fallen women, encourage in every way the efforts made for uprooting a vice which has bowed down with a weight of sorrow many a mother's head, and dried up the spring of affection in many a father's heart; which has crushed fair promising flowers once gladdening a happy home, "then cast them forth as weeds to be trodden in the mire of the streets," to meet with at last, amidst infamy and shame, a miserable and untimely end.

The TREASURER (Mr. J. S. Harrison) then read the following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31st December, 1869: To balance in hand 31st December, 1868, £168 2s. 2d. 1869—Subscriptions from the public, £337 18s.; donations ditto, £57 14s. 4d.; legacy of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Austin, £20; proceeds of work done by inmates, £529 3s. 4d.; interest on invested funds, £20: total, £1132 17s. 10d. Disbursements: Commission to collector, £34 14s. 11d.; salaries and wages, £120 0s. 4d.; provisions, and materials used in washing, £326 13s. 11d.; clothing for inmates, £105 1s. 8d.; printing reports, &c., £24 1s.; incidental expenses, £95 19s. 9d.; fuel, £53 11s. 6d.; repairs and alterations to premises, £139 18s. 5d.; furniture, £21 13s. 6d.: total, £921 15s. Deposit in Bank of New South Wales, bearing interest, £40; balance in hand 31st December, 1869, £171 2s. 10d. Invested funds, £540, in Bank of New South Wales, bearing interest.

The Rev. Dr. STEEL moved—"That the report now read be adopted, and, together with the rules and treasurer's statement, be printed and circulated under the directions of the committee." This useful society he said was now twenty-one years old, and it had reached its majority by a succession of good works. The committee were now as active as ever committees were in the past, and the necessity for their labours was as great, as extensive, and as flagrant as heretofore. One would, at such a period as this, wish to have a summary of what the society had accomplished during the whole of its existence. It would be a very acceptable appendix to the report of this year if the statistics of the twenty-one years could be printed also. We were told what had been done last year, and it was gratifying that of the 43 admitted to the institution so many as 33 (including those sent to other benevolent institutions) had been rescued from vicious courses. This appeared to be a very considerable and encouraging proportion—that out of 43, eighteen had gone into service, six to their homes, and only eleven left of their own accord, or were dismissed on account of misconduct. One would wish that by their friends the best welcome was given to those who returned home, and that the arms of father and mother were open to receive such prodigal but repentant daughters. But many had no parents in this colony, and it was often for the want of adequate parental guidance and care that so many fell into the sad habits that culminated in a course upon the streets. It was also pleasing to see in the report that all within the walls of the Refuge were so industrious, and that good order and contentment prevailed. This was as surprising as it was gratifying, for when one considered the change to those taken into the institution, and how difficult it was to habituate themselves to a system of restraint, and good order and industry, it could not be regarded with other feelings. Work was not usually acceptable to those confined in that building, the confinement could not be agreeable to those accustomed freely to walk the streets in tawdry finery: but when love regulated the institution, and that constraining influence was made to move through all in the place, such a result might be gained. It was also not surprising that those devoted to this life of sin and shame did not like to go to the Refuge, and were most unwilling to yield to the entreaty of those who wished to rescue them. Surely then, when we found an institution labouring under such difficulties, so prosperous, the accommodation so good, and the temper that prevailed among the women there, we were encouraged to support and extend it more widely. It was high time to have increased accommodation, and he trusted this year of the institution's majority would be crowned by a building worthy of the noble cause, affording provision for more extended efforts in saving those who were perishing in our streets. The class was so large, the guilt so great, the doom so awful, that society should be roused to put forth a helping hand in the cause, and every nerve be strained to gather into this place all calling for repentance and recovery. When the work of reclamation was done by noble-minded women it could not be done in a more effective way; and when the sympathy of such sisters moved among them, he had no doubt the constraining influence of that charity would be felt by these wayward ones. When we thought of how Our Master dealt with the daughter of shame that came before Him, it manifested the mode in which this benevolent enterprise was to be carried on at all times. It was not by rude rebuke, or rebuke at all, but with the influence of foregiving love that the Redeemer wished women who were sinners to sit at His feet and hear His word. It was satisfactory that the administrative means of the society had been recruited by the return of a lady who acted so nobly, faithfully, and indefatigably in the cause as Mrs. Goodlet, and that its advocacy would be strengthened by the return of the Rev. Thomas Smith, who was again among us, to renew his noble work in the city. It was sad that in the midst of our Christian life, where there were so many influences for promoting the good of people, that so much sin, and sin of this sort, should abound. It was true the human heart too readily fell into sinful passions, but with the counteractive influences he referred to at hand, it was evident that there must be some other cause operating to produce so great an amount of this vice; he traced it to the sad education that many received in their homes, associated with others low in morality and virtue, whose parents themselves were the very offscourings of the earth. So prolific was this source of mischief that a learned writer, speaking of his own city, that of Paris, says that ninety-nine cases out of a hundred come from such parentage; and when we associated this cause with crowded houses in the slums of this city (now brought to light by the night visitor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*), where the inmates never saw decency, where there was no room for it, where both sexes and all ages were huddled together, it was not surprising that the young should grow up in habits of uncleanness and profligacy. (Cheers.) Need he direct attention to another prolific cause—the abuse of intoxicating drink. (Cheers.) It was said if a woman drank she would do anything. It just as frequently happened that when strong drink had been the occasion of the fall, drink was sought to enable the victims to keep up the vicious practices into which they fell, many confessing that they could not continue in them without it. There was another striking thing connected with this evil. Some who had studied the subject said it came from classes the most ignorant and least cultivated. The deeper the ignorance the stronger the influence of temptation to yield to the animal passions which rise and exercise their sovereignty; and one must admit that the unselfish woman too often yields to the seducer, who knew that weak point—and, alas! to his infamy and lasting disgrace—he generally abandoned the very flower he had plucked. All honour to the noble efforts of those who took the sinful by the hand, and led them to the place of repentance, afforded them good instruction, told them of the Saviour's pity and love, and that even publicans and harlots might enter His kingdom more easily than the man in high social position, adamantine by reason of his righteousness. But something should be done to prevent as well as rebuke. If we could procure better houses for the poorer classes we should do much good in improving the morals of the people, and if we should succeed, as some were striving to do, in lessening the number of public-houses, a strong temptation to vice would be diminished. If we could send among the community a higher tone with respect to the seducer, and fix the brand upon those who now mixed in respectable circles, and bring upon *some* of them the stigma they cast upon the other sex, it would deter others, who would fear thus to be placed under the ban of society. A learned writer laid down the position that prostitution was inevitable amongst civilised and thickly-populated communities, that it was a transition state through which the majority returned to respectability, that it should be licensed, and that medical men should have superintendence to prevent the spread of disease. This writer regarded brothels as a safeguard to our homes. When one thought of the higher precepts of the gospel, could it be imagined that anyone should be found to advocate the improvement of public morals by licensing sin, and this, whilst we had statistics to prove that this crime was not a chrysalis shell but implied an early grave, those pursuing it rarely existing more than five or six years. One must grieve to think that at theatres, playwrights use seduction and gallantry as seasoning to their dull writings, and when brought to book by those who cared for the public morals, they defended their course by telling us that some of the most favourite operas brought harlots on the stage as heroines. He did not wonder then that eagles gathered most of their prey when people looked at those scenes of seduction and gallantry pictured with all the embellishments of art and elegance, or that so many young people fell victims when they came within the walls of theatres to those waiting for them without. Let us have our hearts purified and vice would then be ashamed to stand upon the stage; people would not then present their infamous books to seduce young minds with their prurient trash. He hoped the institution would largely extend itself, that the city would support it in a manner worthy of its noble objects, and that it would prove a great blessing to many in this community. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. GRAHAM, in seconding the motion, earnestly besought that the Christian people of Sydney would give their attention to the work of this institution, and accord it a support proportioned not only to the benevolence of its object, but to the work it did. Any thoughtful Christian man or woman looking into this report and meditating on the figures presented and the facts narrated would see that the institution did a great deal for God and humanity at little cost to the public. Consider what the twenty-two inmates had been saved from. Consider the fact that thirty-three out of the forty-three received into the institution had been saved to society in 1869, and then as Christians we could not but rejoice that these lost ones had now the Word of God in their hands, that they came under the influence of Christian matrons and ministers, that the Gospel was preached to them not only on Sundays but during week days, and that many gave proof that they had received the Word in its power, and were influenced by a love of it. The report said that the society had £540 invested in the Bank of New South Wales, with a view to the erection of a range of buildings, and that a liberal gentleman had expressed his willingness to contribute £100 if the effort was made. The whole range was computed to cost no more than £1500, so that the raising of the balance was not only not impossible but not a great thing to undertake. He believed the ladies of the committee and the gentlemen who assisted these sisters of charity could manage to collect £300. Then ministers of religion could do something; he thought he could pledge himself to obtain £50, judging from what had been done in his church for other benevolent purposes. Then, as we had no poor rates (of which they were getting tired in England and Ireland), the Government might well be willing to contribute a portion of the means required. Such an appeal was really to our own pockets. The time had come for the authorities of the Refuge to rise and exert themselves; if they did not there would be room to think they had not any of the enterprising spirit for which they had credit. What fed this Refuge was by producing new inmates. The few in it were a mere fraction of the mass of prostitution outside. Dr. Steel had dwelt on the causes that tended to the increase of this fearful outcropping of the social evil, so disgusting and degrading to society. That gentleman had pointed out that gross ignorance favoured immorality, and had reminded us of the gross indecency of female life in some parts of our city. Many must have read this morning with the deepest feelings No. 4 of "Sydney by Night," in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. There was depicted a state of things which if represented as existing at Calcutta, Yokohama, or many of the South Sea Islands, would rouse us to organise a society to mitigate the monstrous impurities among the population. There were glaring impurity and indecency that shocked the feelings of all — people brought up systematically to vice, and to exercise the trade of pickpockets, and seducers of others. It was not merely this local ulcer we were to try to reach; we had to improve the constitution of which it was symptomatic. He did not see what we could do except what we had been doing, with a hope that God would give us success. The preaching of the Gospel, not only by ministers, but by men in ordinary life, would affect the evil. He found in Christianity a remedy for it all. It would bruise the head of the serpent, whose slimy coils would fall off from the body they enclosed. It was shocking to read under the name of philosophy such propositions as those given by the medical man referred to by Dr. Steel with regard to prostitution. We stood upon the platform of Christian morality, and said fornication and all uncleanness, and all covetousness, let it not be once named amongst you as becometh saints; for ye know this, that no fornicator or unclean person, or covetous man, who is an idolator, has an inheritance in the kingdom of God and of Christ. Let no man deceive you with vain words, no mental or medical or social philosopher; for because of these sins cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. The Bible was a book for all, and the New Testament enforces this view; let us then accept no excuse for the sin of fornication and uncleanness. Ministers of religion must be more pointed in their appeals, more earnest in preaching and trying by the help of God to bring home to the heart and conscience of the people the high principles of Christian morality as bearing on this matter. It was the business of the Sabbath school teachers to dispel the ignorance at the root of the evil, to instruct less favoured sisters not as speaking to those more debased but as those to be saved. If the philanthropy of our Blessed Master abode in our bosoms with strength it would tremble in our tones, moisten our eyes, kindle in our look, and we would speak as those who had authority—the authority of love and therefore the authority of God. Let us apply our whole means with energy, and God had given that which was effectual whether in Ephesus, Corinth, Athens, or in Sydney. Let us prove it to the utmost and we should not be put to shame. He went entirely with Dr. Steel with regard to the matter of reform in licensing public-houses. It was shocking to think that we were striving to reform and raise the fallen, and that others were enriching themselves on the very vices of these victims. He did not forget that many respectable men kept public-houses, that they systematically denied drink to those known to be drunkards; but the temptations to the weaker minds were so multiplied, and facilities offered so irresistible, that many fell. Besides, it was a wrong not to be borne, that we should be taxed for asylums and gaols in order that one class of the community should grow rich by the sale of strong drinks. He believed the very ardent teetotal friends would do well not to repudiate the help of those who advocated temperance. It would require all the wisdom they had, individually and collectively, to succeed in this matter of reform in public-house licensing. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. KELYNACK moved,—"That this Society, having for its object the reclaiming of unfortunate and abandoned females, is deserving of warm support from the public generally." He thought that all present would admit that the subject which had assembled them together had very little in it to inspire a speaker or interest a hearer on the ground of its attractiveness. But yet the moral and social significance of the subject was such as to commend it to their gravest attention. The facts with which it dealt were amongst the saddest and sternest which the history of our city life displayed. Although the subject was a difficult one to deal with in a mixed assemblage, he was inclined to think that the delicacy of feeling which shrank from grasping it too firmly or from examining it too carefully, was after all more a matter of sentiment than of sense. (Cheers.) If by our silence we could succeed in leaving this loathsome evil in the darkness and in the secrecy in which it had its foul origin, then we might be content to hold our peace. Or if by speaking we were to give to it a prominence which otherwise it would not secure, then to speak of it would no doubt be a crime. But when the fact notoriously was that this evil was victimising so many of our young people of both sexes, that it flaunted itself in our chief thoroughfares and places of resort, that it carried its pestiferous influences on every hand to insult, and possibly to injure, our sons and daughters, then, he said, speaking became a duty, and silence became a sin. (Cheers.) At a meeting like that, when the social evil, as it was called, was being brought specially before it, it would not he thought be unwise if they looked at some of the social influences that assisted in its production. In looking at these causes, we might cast aside at the outset one cause which, in other lands, had dragged so many poor unfortunates into the mire—he meant the curse of grim and consuming poverty. In older and more densely populated countries many a poor outcast had flung aside her virtue because she was hounded by a sense of want, and on the verge of perishing, she had sold her virtue to save herself. But in a country like this, where the services of women were so much in demand, and where those services were so well paid, no woman could plead her poverty in extenuation of her sin. They had just heard, with considerable justice, that one great cause of this evil was the low moral condition in which a large section of the population of this city was found. He had not pursued his ramblings in those low slums of iniquity and filth by night; but he had gone into them, in company with our city missionaries, by day, and he had witnessed scenes that had caused his very heart to burn with indignation. But there was another cause which had not very specially been noticed by previous speakers, which he thought resulted in fostering this evil, and that was the intense devotion to pleasure which stamped us as a community. At the risk of being pronounced narrow-souled, and perhaps bilious withal, he was able to express his conviction that our devotion to empty dissipating, and in some cases vicious, pleasures, was working irreparable mischief to the morals of our young people. He did not wonder that purity was trampled down in the dust, whilst passion plied the whip and hurried forward its wild career. And, amongst other things which he looked upon with sorrow, and sometimes with indignation, was the education which went on in our theatres. He was not there as a *minister* to denounce the theatre as simply inconsistent with religion; but he stood upon that platform rather as a man and a citizen who was concerned for the public morals and the public honour. And when he noted the action of the theatres upon the community, and saw there was a tavern to the right of them, a tavern to the left of them, and a tavern in front of them, supplying the fiery stimulants that hurried on the current of the blood—and when he read the titles and plots of some of the plays produced in the threatres—he was sure that vice must be made attractive. And when he saw those temptations so fatal to temperance outside the theatre, and those temptations *so damaging to chastity* inside the theatre, he could only say that the theatres stood chargeable, to a great extent, with helping forward that terrible evil some of the results of which they were that night met to deplore. There was another cause which he thought worked great mischief among us—that was the too great laxity of our home life. There could be no doubt that there was a passion among our young people to be abroad during the dangerous night time. He admitted that that passion sprang first from the simple love of freedom, from a love of society. But, although it began there, it did not end there. When the night gathered, vice came forth from its hiding place, and wickedness walked abroad. Then it was that dissoluteness scattered its poison, that honied words were spoken to accomplish purposes of villany. Sometimes it was by a swift process, at other times by slow degrees, that the old old story was realised, that flattery, intrigue, and seduction, did their work, and that a child's dishonour bowed a parent's head and broke a parent's heart. (Cheers.) He thought some good would result from a more kindly oversight being shown towards the servants of our community by those that employed them. Far from home, and far from friends as many of those servants were, it was, he thought, the duty of those who were benefited by their services to serve themselves by looking after their moral welfare. Many servants would, no doubt, resent it as an interference. But he knew that the respect of a master, and the sympathy of a mistress, would prove to many a servant maid a shield to save her from falling before the craftiness of the deceiver into utter and hopeless wretchedness. And then again he could not help thinking that another thing which helped to foster this evil was the leniency which society showed to the betrayer as compared to the reproach and bitterness which was poured out upon the betrayed. To him it had always seemed a crying injustice and a burning shame that it should be so. The poor fallen girl was oftentimes more sinned against than sinning. Her fall was not unfrequently due to the fact that she had been grossly and foully deceived. But when she finds that society visits her with scorn and loathing at every turn, she is almost of necessity driven out into the waste howling wilderness by the contempt and coldness which met her on every hand. But where was the betrayer of her trust, the robber of her honour, the murderer of her peace, the destroyer of her soul? He is not proscribed nor cast out as vile; he is not beaten down by the storm of righteous indignation and contempt! It would be better for himself and society if he were. (Cheers.) But he is spoken of as being a little fast when he should be branded as unclean. The seducer is spoken of as sowing his wild oats, when he should be charged with the murder of innocence and the damnation of souls. (Cheers.) He is suffered in many instances to go in and out of society with a fire burning in his heart that had been set in flames by hell, to practise fresh intrigues and indulge in fresh debaucheries. In the name of the fallen, and in the name of God, he protested against such leniency. He would have such men know that they would be visited with the indignation which their infamy deserved—that the indignation of a righteous people would exile them from respectable society. He believed that, if such a rigid code of morals were followed, many a craven and foul heart would from policy, if not from principle, lead a better, purer, and more honourable life. The claims of those for whom they had met that evening were such as to stir the deepest sympathy of every heart. They were spoken of in the resolution as "unfortunate and abandoned." Those words were easily spoken, but what volumes did they cover. They were the keys to histories that would startle, and sadden, and shame us if they could only be unfolded in all their bitterness of deep dishonour and of wasting sorrow. Added to the bitterness of their being unfortunate there was the deeper bitterness of being abandoned. How many poor creatures had wandered up and down the pavement of this city with the consciousness beating upon their hearts and brain, until, in the misery and exasperation of their loneliness they have cursed the perfidy of men, and cursed the providence of God. Then look at the terrible remorse which followed as a consequence of their sin. They run riot, and plunge deeper and deeper into the abyss of iniquity, and forget their wretchedness in the madness of their revels. But even then they cannot crush remorse. They are driven to and fro with terrible memories of the past, and still more terrible anticipations of the future, until as Tom Hood has said—

> "They rush from life's history,
> Into death's mystery, swift to be hurled
> Anywhere, anywhere, out of the world!"

The gate through which a maiden passed when she took the first false step might appear beautiful to look upon, and seen as though it led to a paradise of sweets. But as she passes on her shadow falls upon the scene, and the flowers begin to lose their beauty and bloom, and soon perish. But hoping, she struggles on, but wilder, drearier, darker becomes the prospect, until at length staggering in the bewilderment of fear and dismay, she finds herself alone in the desert of her own misery; and whilst the storm of misfortune beats down upon her defenceless head, and the lightnings of public scorn smite her again and again, until she sinks down, poor soul, crushed beneath the ruins of a wasted life, into an unwept unhonoured grave. Was not that, he asked, enough to stir up our pity, to arouse our ambition, and to cause us to support this charity by all that we could give and all that we could do, so that it might be the means of rescuing yet larger numbers from the rack and ruin into which they are now plunged? He thought it was, and he trusted that the result of that meeting would be this—that the Sydney Female Refuge would take a deeper hold upon our sympathies; and, more than that, he trusted that everyone would, in the sphere to which God had assigned him, ply his utmost efforts to do what Jesus did—to seek, in order that we might save, the lost. (Applause.)

The Rev. R. LEWERS seconded the motion. He said he felt so utterly abashed, so totally confounded and confused, and overwhelmed with the shame of man, that every organ of his nature refused utterance, and was incapacitated for it. His whole soul had been thrown into this movement in the reformatories at home. Yet he could not speak. There was not a more honest, benevolent institution amongst us—he excepted none—than that of the Sydney Female Refuge. It claimed and cried out aloud for the universal support of society. (Cheers.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Rev. G. C. BODE moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—"That the following be the office-bearers of the institution for the ensuing year—Committee of management: Patron, his Excellency the Earl of Belmore; president, Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, C.B.; vice-presidents, the Hon. George Allen, and Mr. John Fairfax, J.P.; treasurer, Mr. James Harrison; secretary, Mr. W. Crane; medical adviser, Dr. Nathan; committee, Messrs. G. W. Barker, S. Callaghan, Alfred Fairfax, W. J. Foster, J. H. Goodlet, N. J. Crocker, J. Mills, Dr. Moon, W. Rae, R. A. Grant Reading, E. A. Rennie, Shepherd Smith, M. H. Stephen, T. B. Rolin, J. Wearne, and all ministers of religion who are members of the society. Ladies' Visiting Committee: Patroness, the Countess of Belmore; president, Mrs. E. Deas Thomson; secretary, Mrs. Goodlet; committee, Mesdames Allen, G. W. Allen, Breillat, Caldwell, W. M. Cowper, John Dawson, Graham, John Hay, Thomas Hill, Hurst, Maunder, Jones, Macgregor, Mills, Robinson, Thomas Smith, Speer, R. Thorne, Joseph Thompson, John Thompson, Threlkeld, J. C. Raymond, G. F. Wise, W. Wild." He perceived no resolution for conveying the thanks of the meeting to the committee which had managed the institution so well during the past year. But when he looked over the names of those who were to manage it during the ensuing year, he found that, with but one exception, they were the same as those who had managed it for several years past. He thought, therefore, that the resolution appointing them again might be taken as conveying the best thanks that could be given them for their services. He thought the committee deserved the warmest thanks of the community. After earnestly enforcing the claims of the charity to more liberal support from the community, the rev. gentleman went on to remark that during many months past, he and the Dean of Sydney had been taking it in turns to conduct services at the Refuge on the Sunday evenings, and he could say that the conduct and devotion—at least, the outward devotion—of many of the inmates would shame many a Christian congregation. They seemed glad to see a minister of Christ go amongst them; and when he turned to speak to them, there were, at any rate, attentive eyes, and, we might hope, attentive ears. He had often heard joining in the hymn more than one voice which showed careful training in her earlier years—more than one voice which, perchance, once breathed melody in a holier, happier home. These things showed that the institution had been successful. There were one or two things which required to be remedied. There should be means afforded for a classification of the inmates—for a separation of those who had led a long life of sin from those who had just entered its paths. But that could not be done in the present building; and he asked every one to do their utmost to support the institution, and get others to follow their example.

The Rev. E. ROBINSON seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

Mr. W. J. FOSTER moved the following alterations in the rules of the society:—"That the words 'any three of whom shall form a quorum,' be added after the word 'meeting,' in the third line of the third rule;" and "That the words 'being members or' be inserted after the word 'ladies,' in the first line of the sixth rule, clause 3." The first amendment was simply for the purpose of stating what number of the committee should form a quorum at their meetings; the second was for the purpose of enabling ladies who had not husbands who were members of the committee to act themselves on the ladies' committee. He desired to say one or two words to the meeting. In the course of reading the report he observed that there was one subject spoken of with regret; that was, that in many cases the reformation effected by the society was not permanent. That was a sad thing, and what could be the cause, he asked. What was the enemy which stepped in and prevented the permanence of the reformations which were so carefully brought about in this institution? He answered emphatically—intemperance! He had carefully investigated the matter, and therefore did not speak at random when he said that eight out of every ten who were sent away from that institution fell into their previous evil habits from the use of intoxicating liquors. It therefore behoved all who wished well to the institution to exert themselves towards the suppression of that vice which was causing so much evil amongst us. Those who advocated this institution should go hand in hand with those who were advocating the suppression of intemperance. The learned president of the society was also president of the Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance; and he knew of no two offices more fitting and becoming for the same individual than those two. (Cheers.) Intemperance was the vice which had the greatest effect in deadening and blunting the sense of honour. He had himself known instances where men had been brought down from good positions by that vice, and had sunk so low as actually to proclaim their own dishonour, and enjoy the sympathy of their boon companions as they told their tales to them. And if that was so with men, was it not more likely to be the case with women? And was not drunkenness one of the principal causes which made that institution necessary? He therefore exhorted all to join the large number of influential persons who were taking steps to suppress, in some degree, the vice of intemperance. There was another matter which had been omitted. The names of three simple and good men had been passed over. This society, he hesitated not to say, owed more to those three men than to almost all the other inhabitants in Sydney. He meant the city missionaries. (Cheers.) Those poor lost women had not come to the institution themselves. He believed that in the majority of cases they had been followed down to the depths of infamy, and raised from those depths by those noble-hearted Christian men, the city missionaries, and they deserved the thanks of the community. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. W. BARKER seconded the motion, and it was then put, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Hon. GEORGE ALLEN, M.L.C., a vote of thanks was given by acclamation to his Excellency for presiding.

His EXCELLENCY, in acknowledging the compliment, said he was very glad to be able to show his appreciation of the labours of those who took an active part in institutions such as that of the Sydney Female Refuge by presiding at the annual meetings. He had not the opportunity, and he might also say, he had not the time to take part in the active work of various institutions for promoting the social welfare of the people in this city, further than by attending the annual meetings. But it always gave him great pleasure to be able to attend and take the chair at such meetings whenever he was asked to do so. (Cheers.)

SAGACIOUS TREATMENT OF A RIDING HABIT.—Part of a female garment that had temporarily become useless for ordinary purposes is related in the subjoined narrative from the *Moruya Telegraph* (19th instant), to have been prudently utilised in emergency. One of those casualties so common in Australia—"lost in the bush"—occurred in the vicinity of Tin-pot to Mrs. Borck, of that place, last week. Early on Tuesday morning last she started on horseback and alone, to visit Youra station, distant about twenty miles from Tin-pot, intending to return the next day. She arrived in sight of the slip-panels leading into the place; but before reaching them there was a boggy creek to cross, that her horse would not take, and to avoid it she turned her horse to seek a better crossing. From that time she became lost, unable to find the desired crossing, or even to find her way out, when she became fully sensible that she was lost. From Tuesday until Friday evening she wandered in the bush, through dense scrub, up and down rough and precipitous ranges, across deep gullies and ravines, in the vain hope of extricating herself from the forlorn situation by finding her way home or to some habitation where food and shelter might be obtained, and ultimately her home. During all this time she was without food. The nights during the past week have been the coldest we have had this winter, the temperature having been below the freezing point; and it is matter for wonder how she, a delicate woman, survived the inclemency of the weather, the want of nourishment, and the distraction consequent upon her situation, combined. She had the presence of mind, when she became fully aware that she was lost, to tear up her riding-skirt into small fragments, and drop them on the ground, thereby making a trail that anyone the least acquainted with the bush could easily follow. To add to her distress, her horse, which had been her companion up to Thursday, broke away from her. She had fastened him to a bush, and he doubtless felt the pangs of hunger as well as herself, and broke away to supply his need. Mrs. Borck not having returned on Wednesday, as she intended, a Mr. White, on Thursday, rode over to Youra to ascertain the cause of her delay. On arriving at Youra he found that she had not been there, and he at once became satisfied she was lost in the bush. On his way back he met constable M'Allister, of this place, going to Bredbatoura. He gave M'Allister all the information he possessed in reference to Mrs. Borck. M'Allister was obliged to proceed to Bredbatoura, and stayed there that night. The next morning at 5 o'clock he commenced the search. He was so fortunate as to come upon the trail made by the fragments of the torn skirt, which he ran down until he found Mrs. Borck, about 5 o'clock on Friday evening, on the Cadgee River, a few miles above the confluence of the Bellowrie Creek, very much exhausted, and camped for the night by being seated on a log. Her sufferings had become so great that she had prayed (as she informed M'Allister) that they might that night be ended, either by death or restoration to her friends.

ANOTHER MINERAL DISCOVERY.—The Markdale correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald* of Saturday says:—What I hope will prove a valuable discovery has been made here by Mr. W. Marks. He has found a vein or lode of what I and others take to be pure black-lead. It appears to run, in fact has been traced, nearly a quarter of a mile. Its depth we do not know. The mineral, whatever it may prove to be, does not appear to be mixed with anything. It is at the surface about two feet thick, and shows very plain in the bed of the creek in two places, and in another on the bank. Its course is north and south. The first opportunity that presents I will forward you some of it in a box.

M. Lenormant has discovered some interesting facts respecting the antelope in ancient Egypt. By the examination of the Egyptian monuments, he finds that the ancient Egyptians were familiar with at least fifteen different species of this animal in the wild state, and three domesticated species. The latter seem to have been kept in flocks like sheep, sometimes to the number of more than a thousand. It appears from the monuments, tombs, &c., that the Egyptians neglected the breeding of the antelope from about the commencement of the eighteenth dynasty.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	273	9	9
Gin	120	1	10
Whisky	41	7	2
Rum	298	10	6
Perfumed spirits	20	0	0
All other spirits	192	10	0
Wine	22	7	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	6	5	0
Tobacco and snuff	153	18	0
Coffee and chicory	64	16	8
Sugar, unrefined	255	3	8
Dried fruits	10	3	2
Rice	20	0	0
Bonding warehouse duty	33	10	0
Pilotage	48	16	0
Dues	1	5	0
Ad valorem	116	5	3
Total	£1678	8	5

The Jason, from London, arrived this morning, with a cargo of general merchandise, valued at £56,688. The import markets opened at about the same quotations as those ruling last week. Breadstuffs were firm but unaltered; any tendency to advanced rates is checked by the supplies of Victorian wheat and flour which are steadily coming to this market. Cornsacks were inquired for, and a good sized parcel changed hands at 11s. 6d. A small sale of plantation coffee was made at about 9½d.

From the report of the Wallsend Coal Company, adopted at the half-yearly meeting, we learn that, after payment of dividend for the six months ending 31st December last, there remained a credit balance of £76 9s. 7d.; sales of coals during the past half-year amounted to £26,804 10s. 6d.; mining and other expenses during the same period being £22,417 15s. 11d.; leaving a balance of £4386 14s. 7d. as between proceeds of sales and current expenses; £1350 has been written off value of property, £665 7s. 2d. was paid for interest on debentures and loans; £300 was added to reserve fund, and from the balance (£2147 17s.) a dividend was declared at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, leaving £147 17s. at credit of profit and loss.

The usual half-yearly meetings of the following companies will take place to-morrow (Tuesday):—Bulli Coal, Commercial Bank, and Parramatta River Steam.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin report having sold 600 bullocks, delivered on vendors' station at £5 per head.

Preserved meat has already become an important item in the export trade of Melbourne. On looking over the list of shipments during the month ending the 20th instant, we find that within that period 12,823 cases and 80 casks were cleared for England, and 1270 cases for India.

The mail summary of the *Adelaide Register* reports upon the local markets:—

Till within the past week the market for breadstuffs has not been very active. The confirmatory news, however, of the partial failure of the crops in California, together with the conviction that our surplus export stock was rapidly decreasing, started a demand both for wheat and flour, and the result is some large sales have been effected. Prices, too, have benefited. Last month quotations were dull at 5s 3d per bushel, or 8s 9d per cental; now they are firm at 5s 6d per bushel, or 9s 2d per cental, at which rate a fair-sized parcel was quitted on Wednesday. From telegrams received from Sydney yesterday it appears that wheat has advanced there, sales having transpired at 6s 3d. This although hardly inducive enough to lead to shipments thither, will tend to strengthen our market and sustain rates. Flour has met with more favour than last month. Some hundreds of tons in variously-sized lots have changed hands at prices ranging from £11 5s to £12 10s per ton, or 11s 3d to 12s 6d per cental. Just now, however, the demand has relaxed, and the market is inactive. We may set down quotations at £12 to £13 10s per ton, according to brand. Barley is not more plentiful, but sales have been few and confined to local requirements. We quote Cape at from 3s 4d to 3s 6d per bushel, or 6s 8d to 7s per cental. English rules from 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel, or 9s to 11s per cental. Oats have been dealt in to a small extent, and quotations are:—Cape, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel, or 12s 6d to 13s 9d per cental; and White, 4s to 4s 3d per bushel, or 10s to 10s 7½d per cental. Bran and pollard are scarce, and have been in fair local request. We quote the former at 1s 3d per bushel, or 6s 3d per cental; and the latter at 1s 5d per bushel, or 7s 1d per cental. The exports for the month ended July 9 have been as follows:—

	Flour.		Wheat.	
	Tons.	£	Qrs.	£
Melbourne	73	952	—	—
Sydney	815	10,245	777	1,744
Brisbane	705	9,140	—	—
New Zealand	65	485	1,250	2,835
Western Australia	9½	120	—	—
	1,667½	20,942	2,027	4,579

Added to the figures of the preceding months our total exports for the year up to July 9 may be stated as under:—

Flour, 13,201½ tons	£163,019
Wheat, 27,547 quarters	59,396

representing a total exportation of something like 18,100 tons out of the 26,000 tons that we had *for* export purposes. At this moment the actual quantity must be still less, as since the returns were made up some large parcels have been sold for shipment.

De Beer's Melbourne monthly freight report of the 16th instant states:—

Scarcely any change worthy of notice has occurred in homeward freights during the four weeks which have elapsed since date of my last advices of 18th ultimo. The quantity of produce shipped has, contrary to expectation, however, been somewhat larger, the increase being chiefly comprised of tallow and other outside articles, the enhanced quantity of the former being traceable to the large operations carried on by the various meat preserving companies now actively engaged in the colony. The number of ships on the berth has certainly been limited; still the large amount of tonnage represented by them has been about sufficient for the requirements of shippers, and each has left a full ship with reasonably quick dispatch, and having besides fair complements of passengers. The departures have all been for London, and embrace the Crusader, Suffolk, and Superb, with the Asia, 2035 tons register, now a full ship, and about ready for sea. In freights there is no change to notify, the rates current being same as last quoted, viz., ⅞d per lb. for greasy wool, and 1d for scoured; leather, 25s to 30s; tallow, 20s to 25s; bark, 25s per ton of 20 cwt.; preserved meat, in cases, 30s per 40 feet. With the exception of the Asia, already referred to as being full, there is at the present time but one ship on the berth for London, viz., the Turkish Empire, just laid on, a circumstance unexampled for several years past; but the Sussex and Highflyer, both of which are about due, will be laid on immediately on arrival, and dispatched during August. There are several large disengaged ships now in port available for fair employment; but, not being regular traders, their commanders hesitate to lay them on the open berth at this dull season of the year, fearing that they might require to leave with much space unoccupied, while even with full cargoes the rates of freight obtainable do not point to a remunerative voyage. From advices received last mail by the military authorities from the Home Government, ordering the return of all the Imperial troops in the colonies, it is believed that our Commissariat will accordingly shortly issue tenders for the conveyance to Britain of those stationed here; but as the number is not by any means large, very likely one ship will be sufficient; and as the competition will be considerable, the rates will of necessity be, no doubt, low. Having regard to the season of the year, the passenger trade has been fairly active, resulting, as already stated, in the ships which have left having each had a considerable number. The business concluded in charters during the month has been very limited, and contrasts unfavourably with the amount of transactions during the preceding period, as noted in my last circular, all that has transpired being embraced in the following—viz., the Glengairn, for Hongkong, in lieu of the Chelsea, which did not arrive in time, with Chinese passengers, at £4 per head, with other terms as customary; ship Whirlwind, same employment, destination, and terms; the French barque Esmeralda, and British barque Kassa, hence to Java, via Newcastle, with coals, and back with produce, at 50s per ton on the latter for the round; the Kassa, however, having liberty to make a trip in the meantime to Newcastle and back to this port on owners' account, for which 11s per ton has been secured. The undernoted coal charters have also to be reported, the port of loading in each case being Newcastle—viz., the Corsica, 1200 tons register, for San Francisco, at 25s, being an extreme rate, and not over 20s is now obtainable, even for a small ship; Harlech Castle, 19s 6d to Calcutta; Dutch barque Schiedam, 15s for Java; French barque Ploermel, 15s for Saigon. No business has been effected in coal freights to China or Indian-ports, but from Newcastle to Hongkong 17s is obtainable; Shanghai, 22s; Calcutta, 19s; Bombay, 20s. The barque Helen has been laid on the berth for Mauritius, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged at full rates. For the Fiji Islands, the barque Koh-i-noor has recently been dispatched, with all her passenger accommodation occupied.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses, Pony, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at half-past 2, Horses.

S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

T. B. SMITH.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Square and Compass Yards, Milch Cows and Poultry.

BENTLEY AND TOOHEY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

C. T. FAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At 154, Albert-terrace, Macleay-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.; at Grafton Wharf, at 3, Potatoes.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Stores, at 11, Pianofortes.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Galvanised Iron, Buckets, Tinplates, Saddlery, Corn Sacks, &c.

LISTER AND SON.—At 116, King-street East, at 11, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Furniture, Sugar Mill, Show Cases, &c.

WELLS AND JAMES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at City Depot, at 12, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Oranges, &c.

H. VAUGHAN.—At 35, Lower George-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

G. HURLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Clothing, Drapery, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

COSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

G. F. LOSEBY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

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GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—BY-LAWS.

(From Yesterday's Gazette.)

The following By-laws have been approved of by the Governor and Executive Council for regulating the use of the Government Railways, to be observed henceforth by all parties :—

I. Any person (unless having a free pass) taking a seat, or remaining in any carriage used on the Railway, as a passenger therein, without having first paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

II. Each passenger, on paying his fare, will be furnished with a ticket, which he is to show, whenever required by any station-master, or authorised porter, or by the guard in charge of the train; and if it be a return ticket, he must allow it to be marked when required; and every ticket (whether single, return, or periodical) must be delivered up on the demand of any porter or other servant authorised to collect tickets. Single tickets not used on the day of issue, or a return ticket not used within the prescribed time, shall be deemed to be cancelled. Any person guilty of a breach of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

III. Tickets are not transferable; and any person using or attempting to use a transferred ticket, or a ticket the time for the proper use of which has expired, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

IV. No passenger shall be entitled to take a ticket at any intermediate station, for the purpose of continuing his journey in the same train as that in which he shall have arrived at such station, except for platforms or stopping-places where booking-clerks are not provided.

V. The Commissioner will not be responsible for any luggage, unless it be specially booked and paid for, and the name of the owner and its destination be distinctly marked thereon.

VI. Any person knowingly, and with intent to defraud, travelling upon any railway in a carriage of a superior class to that for which he is provided with a ticket, or altering a return or other ticket, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

VII. Tickets, whether single or return, shall be used by passengers only to convey them to the station named thereon, or to a station short of that destination. In no case, however, shall any "*cheap excursion*" ticket be used for any other station than that named thereon, nor for any other train than that for which such ticket is issued. Any person using or attempting to use a ticket in violation of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

VIII. No ticket will be recognised by any railway servant, unless the number, date, and names of the stations, printed on such ticket, shall be perfectly legible. The holder of any ticket defaced or illegible in any of the above particulars will be regarded as not having paid his fare, and in addition to the value of the fare will be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

IX. Where passengers are booked at any intermediate station for any train, the condition that there is room in such train shall in all cases be implied; and when there is not sufficient room for all such passengers, those booked for the longest distance shall have the preference, and those booked for the same distance shall have priority according to the order in which they are booked.

X. No person will be allowed to break his journey, by stopping at any intermediate station, and thereafter proceeding by a subsequent train with the same ticket, except by permission of the station-master, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XI. Any person not duly authorised by the Commissioner, who shall sell or offer for sale any free pass, ticket, or portion of a return ticket, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XII. No male passenger is allowed to enter any waiting-room or carriage set apart for the accommodation of females; and any person remaining in any such room or carriage, after being warned to leave the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XIII. Any person, not being a railway servant, who shall open any carriage for the purpose of entering the same after the tickets have been examined and the carriage doors locked by the person appointed for that purpose, or who shall let himself out of any carriage, or attempt to do so, at any station, or at any time during the journey, by the use of a private key or other instrument, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XIV. No person shall, without the consent of the Commissioner or other authorised officer, travel outside a carriage on any railway, under any circumstances, or get into or upon, or quit any railway carriage, when the train is in motion; and any person doing so, or attempting to do so, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XV. Smoking is strictly prohibited in any of the railway sheds, yards, offices, waiting-rooms, platforms, or stations; and any person found so smoking shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XVI. Smoking is strictly prohibited in any railway carriage except those set apart for the purpose; and any person found smoking in a carriage not set apart for the purpose shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding two pounds, and may be removed from the carriage by any railway servant.

XVII. Dogs will be conveyed and charged for according to printed conditions; but will not on any account be allowed to accompany passengers in the carriages. Any person persisting in taking a dog into a passenger carriage shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XVIII. No gratuity is under any circumstances allowed to be received by a railway servant, on pain of dismissal. Any person giving or offering a gratuity to any such servant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XIX. Any person making use of insulting or abusive language to any railway officer or servant while in the execution of his duty, or making use of indecent or blasphemous language in any carriage, or upon any railway platform or premises, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

XX. Any person in or upon any railway carriage or station, being in a state of intoxication, or committing any nuisance, or gambling, or wilfully interfering with the comfort of any passenger, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and to removal from such carriage or station as soon as shall be practicable.

XXI. Any person driving, or attempting to drive, sheep or cattle, or attempting to ride or drive any horse across the railway, either at an authorised crossing-place or elsewhere, when a train is in sight, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

XXII. No driver or conductor of any hackney carriage, omnibus, or other public vehicle, shall ply for hire within the railway premises, without a license in writing from the Commissioner or other authorised officer; and any person offending contrary to this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

XXIII. No person will be allowed to come upon any railway premises for the purpose of removing any passenger or luggage, unless required by a passenger, and engaged by him for such purpose; and no person will be allowed to come upon any railway premises for the purpose of soliciting custom or hire. Any person attempting to evade or being guilty of a breach of this regulation, or not quitting the premises when required by a station-master or other railway servant, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XXIV. Any person found bathing, swimming dogs, or otherwise polluting the water, in any railway reservoir or tank, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XXV. Any person, unless authorised by the Commissioner, who shall post or stick any placard or bill within or on any of the railway property or premises, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

XXVI. All goods and merchandise, and all luggage arriving by train at any station or pier, shall be removed from the platform, sheds, or pier, within forty-eight hours; and any goods, merchandise, or luggage not removed by that time may be stored at the risk and expense of the consignees or owners, and shall then become subject to the payment of the sum of one shilling per ton per diem, or twopence per package per diem, at the option of the Commissioner; and all goods, merchandise, luggage, and parcels unclaimed by the owner for the space of six months after arrival may be sold by the Commissioner, and, after deducting what may be due to the Commissioner for railway carriage, storage, and charges (including expenses of sale), the surplus (if any) paid over to the owner on demand.

XXVII. Where it shall be the duty of the owner or consignee of goods brought into any railway station (whether by him or in vehicles of the department) to load such goods into the railway vehicles, he shall load such goods within twelve working hours after arrival; and, in case of default, the railway servants may load such goods, at the risk of the owner or consignee, who shall be liable for the cost of such loading, in addition to the freight and other charges paid or payable.

XXVIII. No claim for loss will be recognised, unless the particulars of such claim be lodged with the Commissioner within fourteen days after date of consignment; and no claim for damage will be recognised, after removal from the railway premises of the goods alleged to have been damaged; and the delivery of goods shall be considered complete when notice of arrival has been given to the consignee, or, where his address is not known, after such goods shall have been at the receiving station forty-eight hours. All goods will be subject to the printed conditions of carriage.

XXIX. The Commissioner will not be responsible for articles left by passengers at any station, unless the same be registered; for which a charge of twopence per article may be made, and a ticket given in exchange. And if such article be not removed within three days, an additional charge of threepence per week will be made, until the same is claimed and paid for, or otherwise disposed of. No article will be given up without the production of such ticket, or satisfactory evidence of the ownership being adduced; and any article will be delivered to the bearer of the ticket, unless previously delivered to the owner. The Commissioner will not be responsible for any package exceeding the value of ten pounds.

XXX. No person shall be entitled to require any single article of goods to be conveyed by railway exceeding the weight of five tons, or which from its excessive bulk would be inconvenient to transport; but no objection on account of bulk shall be taken to any boiler or piece of machinery, if the same can be transported on any single carriage, or upon two or more carriages joined together, and it be offered for transport at least twenty-four hours before the time fixed for starting. But nothing herein shall prevent the Commissioner or his officers from carrying such goods, if they think fit.

XXXI. No person shall be entitled to require any aquafortis, oil of vitriol, gunpowder, lucifer matches, or other goods which, in the judgment of the Commissioner or any of his officers, may be of a dangerous nature, to be carried by railway; and any such officer may refuse to take any parcel suspected to contain goods of a dangerous nature, or require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact. But nothing herein shall prevent the Commissioner or his officers from carrying such goods, if they think fit.

XXXII. Any person who shall wilfully injure, wholly or in any part, any of the linings or blinds, or break or deface any of the windows, or remove or injure any number-plate or advertisement, or remove or extinguish any of the lamps, or otherwise damage any railway carriage, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done.

XXXIII. No article shall be sold on any railway premises without the consent of the Commissioner; and every person offending against this by-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

XXXIV. The word "fare," in these by-laws, shall be held to mean the rate of toll or sum of money determined upon by the Governor for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, and published under the authority of the Government Railways Act; and the words "railway carriage" shall include every passenger carriage, goods truck, horse box, meat van, or other vehicle used on the railway.

XXXV. Horses and carriages will not be forwarded unless they arrive at the station twenty minutes before the time named for the departure of the train by which they are to be sent.

XXXVI. The owners of horses or other live stock will have to take all risks of conveyance. The Commissioner will not be responsible for any damage, however caused, occurring to horses or other live stock upon the railway, or at any of the stations. And no horse or other live stock will be carried, unless the contract book, in which these regulations will be stated as included in the contract of conveyance, be previously signed by the consignor or owner. All live stock must be loaded by the sender, and unloaded by the consignor or owners at their risk respectively.

XXXVII. Parcels will be received at the stations daily, Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and proclaimed holidays excepted; and if received not later than fifteen minutes before the departure of any passenger train, will be sent by it.

XXXVIII. All parcels and packages under 112 lbs. weight each, unless they form part of a consignment exceeding that weight, will be conveyed by passenger trains exclusively, at the authorised parcels rates; but all packages weighing above 112 lbs. each, or forming part of a consignment exceeding 112 lbs., will be forwarded by goods trains, and charged at goods rates, unless specially marked to go otherwise.

XXXIX. A demurrage charge of five shillings per truck, per day, may be made for all trucks not loaded up or unloaded within twenty-four hours after the arrival.

XL. All parcels transmitted by rail to the Redfern and West Maitland stations will, unless specially marked "To be left until called for," be delivered at the stores, office, or residence of the consignees, if known, at their cost, without unnecessary delay.

XLI. All goods to be transmitted by rail from Sydney will be collected at the premises of the consignors in Sydney, within twenty-four hours (excluding from the calculation of this time Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and all proclaimed holidays) after the receipt of an application, in writing, sent to the traffic manager, Redfern station.

XLII. All parties receiving goods from the railway shall give a written receipt for the same on delivery, and no goods will be delivered without such receipt.

XLIII. The authorised charges upon all goods or parcels must be paid on demand, and in default of payment being made, such goods or parcels may be sold by order of the Commissioner, within the railway premises, and the freight and charges deducted from the proceeds thereof, and no credit will be given unless under special arrangement with the Commissioner.

XLIV. Nothing in these by-laws is intended to prevent parties from sending goods or parcels to any railway, or removing them from it, by their own or hired vehicles.

XLV. The Commissioner will not be liable for any damage to goods of the special class, nor for goods of any class, unless at Commissioner's risk and the freight paid accordingly, nor for goods of any class not delivered or misdelivered, in consequence of the same not being properly directed, described, or packed, nor for damage or loss sustained through improper packing, leakage, fermentation, or fire.

XLVI. The Commissioner will not be responsible for the loss of, or any damage done to, goods above the value of five pounds, unless they be properly described and the value declared at the time of booking, and the insurance rate at Commissioner's risk have been paid in addition to the authorised rates.

XLVII. The goods warehouses will be open for the receipt and delivery of goods, from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays), Christmas Day, Good Friday, and proclaimed holidays excepted); and except that on Saturdays they will be closed at 2 p.m.

XLVIII. Fresh meat, fish, poultry, dairy produce, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other perishable articles, will be conveyed when practicable by the next train, whether passenger or otherwise, but in all cases at the owner's risk; and if not promptly removed from the railway premises (should they become offensive), will be disposed of, or destroyed by the railway servants.

XLIX. Live stock will be carried by quarter, half, or whole truck, except as hereinafter mentioned. A quarter truck shall consist of not more than two head of cattle, or five calves, or fifteen pigs, or twenty sheep. A half truck shall consist of not more than four head of cattle, or ten calves, or thirty pigs, or forty sheep. A whole truck shall consist of not more than eight cows, or twenty calves, or sixty pigs, or eighty sheep. And all parties sending live stock as above mentioned must give at least twenty-four hours' notice of the number of trucks they will require. Calves, pigs, or sheep will be carried at per head, if under the number required for a quarter, half, or full truck, at the option of the sender. Special arrangements for trucks for cattle in herds and sheep in flocks must be made with the traffic manager.

L. The Commissioner will not receive live stock on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or any proclaimed holiday.

LI. All live stock must be removed from the railway premises immediately after the arrival of the train; or, if left, they will remain at the owner's risk and expense, and may be sent to agistment or livery, the cost of which shall be paid by the owner, and such cost must be paid on demand as part of the authorised charges. And such stock, if not removed within seven days, may be sold by auction, by order of the Commissioner, within the railway premises, and the proceeds thereof applied in payment of all expenses incurred, and the balance thereof handed over to the owner on demand.

LII. No gunpowder or blasting powder over two cwt. will be received at the Redfern station, but will be received, subject to the 31st by-law only, at the wharf, jetty, or pier of the railway, at the terminus of the Darling Harbour branch line.

LIII. No gunpowder or blasting powder will be received at the Darling Harbour terminus, under any circumstances, except on Monday and Wednesday, between the hours of 6 a.m., and 12 noon, nor unless a permit has been obtained from the traffic manager, Redfern station, which must be delivered with the powder to the person in charge of the powder vans.

LIV. No permit will be granted unless application be made to the traffic manager, before 4 p.m. on Tuesdays, and noon on Saturdays.

BIDDY GIVES BOB AND MAGGIE A LESSON ON "GENTEEL MANNERS."

(From Rural and City Life, by Old Boomerang.)

"Ah, sure! ye look slap-up now, Masther Bob!" exclaimed Biddy Flynn, one afternoon as her young master stood brushing his hat in the dining-room, preparatory to going out for a ride on a handsome gelding which he had bought at Burt's a few days before with the fifty pounds which his father had given him.

"Do you think so, Biddy?" replied Bob, with a pleasant smirk.

"Troth, thin, I do think so, or I wouldn't have said it. I never seed a greater transmogrification in any young chap in the worrld than is come over yourself since ye come to town; an' that 's a fact, sir. The tailor has had a good hand in it, no doubt; still, an 'all he didn't do it intirely, for I've sane some counthry bhoys what all the tailors in the colony cudn't pad into the shape of jintlemen, nohow, 'cos they fling their limbs about in sich a slummacking style, as iv they wor all arms an' legs, an' nothin' else. Nature has bin on yer side, honey; an' that's plain enough."

"You will make him proud, Biddy, if you say any more in his praise," said Maggie, who was sitting in the room sewing.

"I'd be sorrow to make him a bit prouder nor he is at present, Miss Maggie. Dear knows, he's got enough pride in him, so he has; and it isn't a bad thing for a young feller to have naythir, so long as he don't get consated an' sarcy, same as lots ov gossoons do as soon as iver they get a long-tail'd coat on 'em, an' a little bit ov fluff on their upper lip, what tney are iverlastin'ly lickin' an' fingerin'."

"You seem to know a good deal about boys, and their little innocent ways, Biddy," said Bob.

"Fegs, thin, I do know about 'em, sir, an' about gals too. An' what wud I have been doin' wid me gumption all the days ov me life, iv I did'nt know summat out of the common way? Haven't I lived nigh fourteen years wid Squire Bligh, an' seed all his illigant bhoys an' gals grow up to men an' women? I have so. An' I shud jist like to see the pair of yes turn out every ha'porth as jintale as thim wor, an' thin ye'd do to go an' live wid the governor, or the chief justice, or any other great nob in the land; so ye wud, an' no mishtake."

"Don't you think we should do for the best society in Sydney now, Biddy?" asked Bob, with an involuntary glance at his patent leather boots.

"Shure, ye're honest enow to live wid the bishop, or the dean aythir, sir."

"Yes, but that is not the question. Nobody would think we were dishonest, I should hope. Are we polished enough to mix with gentlefolks, such as you have been accustomed to see at Squire Bligh's? That is the point, Biddy; and as you have begun to talk on the subject, let us know what you mean."

"It isn't a nice thing to give an honest opinion allers, an' I've found that out in my exparience no end ov times. So long as ye say what's in their favour, most folks will look as plisant as little children suckin' sugar-plums; but ony tell 'em ov something they don't want to belave, some of their faults, which iverybody in the worrld can see 'cept themselves, an' ochone! look out, me bhoy, they'll niver respect ye no more, 'cept ye happen to be rich, an' maybe they'll do ye a mischief some day, iv they arn't afeared of bein' cotched at it."

"You need not be afraid to speak your mind honestly and plainly to us, you know, Biddy. You have done that hitherto, whether we liked it or not."

"Well, now, I'll jist try iv ye mane what ye say, Masther Bob, ony once't; an' iv ye don't like it, I'll give ye no more ov me brogue. Aisy, sir, afore ye put on yer kid gloves. Do ye think anybody who knows what's what wud mishtake ye for a rale jintleman iv they seed thim long finger-nails ov yourn choke-full ov black dirt? Ugh! not they indeed! Thim nasty nails wud shock dacint society; worser nor the bare toes ov a chimbley-sweep."

Bob blushed intensely, but said nothing; and Maggie blushed too, for her nails were not much purer than her brother's. "Och! don't ye bite 'em off, Masther Bob, that's shocking vulgar. Go and buy a pair ov nail scissors an' a nail-brush, an' use 'em pritty often. Ye'll allers see thim things in ivery jinuine jintleman's kit, an' a tooth-brush too, ye may depind. Ye tould me to shpake plain, sir, an' shure that's plain enow, anyway. Wud ye like me shpake agin? If not, say the worrd, an' I'll shtop where I left off, for, dear knows, I wudn't offind ye for a trifle."

"Say what you like, Biddy. I know you only mean kindness; and it may do us good, for you have seen more of life than either of us here."

"That's thrue for ye, Masther Bob. I've sane more of life's troubles nor ayther of yes will iver see, plase God. Now I'll shpake out what's in me mind, an' I'll give ye all the jintale advice I know of, an' shure iv ye don't take it all, I shan't be offinded, same as some clever craythers are iv ye don't swallow ivery worrd they say. Firsht an' foremost, thin, let me tell you, sir, there's as much difference atween a rale jintleman an' what they call a 'gent' as there is atween a racehorse an' a donkey; an' it's a jintleman as I want to make ov yerself. Now, let me show yez how you should walk intil a drawing-room full ov jintale ladies. Don't grin, but jist walk in gracefully, same as I do now, and say 'Besum,' ever so softly, as ye make yer bow. Bravo, Masther Bob! that's illigantly done—cudn't be done betther, anyhow. Now, supposin' ye wor goin' into a room full of jintlemen, an' they wor all lookin' at yez, ye must walk in in this way, wid aisy dignity, an' say 'Broom.' Capital! ye did it firsht-rate, sir. Ye'll do by and bye; niver fear. Now, again, supposin' ye was goin' to make a spache at a public meetin'—though ye're not such a loony as to be thrying yer hand at that game yit awhile; but in case ye've got to do it presently, I'll tell ye how to go about it. Jist walk up to the platform, as straight as a sodger officer, and say 'Brush!' Say it again, sir, an' kape yer eyes open, an' yer head up. Well done! that's jist it, sir. Troth, ye did it to the life; didn't he, Miss Maggie? Ha! ha! ha!"

"I don't quite understand your peculiar lessons, Biddy," said Maggie. "It would seem very funny to me for a gentleman to walk into a drawing-room, and say 'besum.' I should laugh at him directly."

"In coorse ye wud, honey. Ye cudn't help it iv he did that same; but I don't want him to say 'besum' out loud, ye know; nor 'broom,' nor 'brush' naythir—not at all. He is ony to whisper it to himself, so softly that nobody can hear it. Don't you see now, Miss?"

"Well, I must be stupid, I suppose, Biddy; but I cannot comprehend how that whispering 'besum,' 'broom,' and 'brush,' can influence a gentleman's looks in company."

"Can't ye, darlint? Hisht a bit thin, whiles I explain my manin', an' I'll ingage ye'll see the common sinse ov it as plain as the man's nose in the moon. No jintleman in the worrld can whisper 'besum' widout lookin' modest; an' that's the way he should allers look afore ladies. Thin agin, he cudn't say 'broom,' iv he tried ever so, widout lookin' manly about the mouth—that's clare enough; an' it wudn't be nateral for him to say 'brush' widout standin' up stiff an' lookin' sharp; an' that's jist how a man should do iv he is goin' to say anythin' in public that he wants a lot ov people to listen to. Now, don't you see what I mane, Miss? My word for it, Masther Bob, iv ye'd only practise 'besum,' 'broom,' and 'brush,' afore yer lookin'-glass ivery day for a week, ye'd lose the biggest part ov that sheepishness that ye brought down wid ye from the counthry, an' that ye can't git quit ov by strokin' yer little beard, or whackin' yer leg wid yer ridin' whip."

Bob and Maggie laughed merrily at Biddy's quaint lessons on "jintale manners," which encouraged the honest old creature to proceed.

"Whin ye go intil a drawing-room for a fashionable call, Masther Bob, don't ye be afther puttin yer hat on the floor or under yer chair, bekase that'll make ye look shy an' silly; nor don't ye be puttin' it on the table among the ornaments an' card-baskets naythir, for that'll look bold and vulgar. Ye'd better put it ontil a chair beside yez, or hould it in yer hand aisily, an' if the lady or jintleman ov the house wanted ye to shtop a bit wid 'em, they'll pritty soon be takin' yer hat from yez, or tellin' ye to hang it up, an' make yerself at home. But, mind ye, don't niver stretch out full length on a sofa, or cock yer foot on yer knee as iv ye wor goin' to bite yer toe-nails; nor ye naydn't pick yer ears, or scratch yer head, or twiddle wid yer beard while the lady is shpakin' ta yez, for thim tricks arn't jintale at all at all. Kape the *besum* in yer mouth all the while, an' I'll ingage ye won't make a mighty big hole in yer manners.

"An' supposin' ye wos axed to shtop to dinner, ye wudn't say nay to that, I'll bet a pinny, for ye are allers ready for yer males, anyway. In coorse, ye'd sit down where the lady or jintleman tould ye to sit; and ye'd kape yer elbows off the table. Don't niver be afther makin' pills wid the bread, or rollin' yer napkin up like a snow-ball, or fiddlin' wid yer fork, whiles ye're waitin' for yer plate. Sit up like a man, an' think ov the *broom*. But don't shpake too much, same as windy fellers allers do; give iverybody a chance to say somethin', for that's ony fair play, ye know. In coorse, ye wudn't think ov fistin' a bone, or lickin' yer fingers, or pickin' yer teeth wid yer thumbs; ye're not sich a haythin as all that; so I naydn't say nothin' about thim things, though I've sane 'em done afore to-day, an' I've sane a nasty feller wipe his mouth on the tablecloth too; but he worn't a born native, I'll say that for the honour ov the counthry. Another thing I'd like yer to kape in mind, sir, while ye're thinking about the *brush*, an' that is, to brush yer hair tidy—ye're not mighty particular about the same, let me tell yes—an' don't ye forgit to brush it behind as well as in front, bekase sometimes ye may sit afore somebody in church or elsewhere, an' though ye can't see the back ov yer head yerself, the chap behind yer can see it plain enough, 'cept he's blind; and he can see too if ye've forgot to remember to wash yerself behind yer ears. Thin agin, Masther Bob, ye may take my worrd for it, that no rale jintleman talks slang, and"——

"I say, Biddy, I can't stay to hear any more just now," interrupted Bob. "My horse will break his bridle if I keep him hooked up to the stable-door any longer. I am much obliged to you for your useful hints on etiquette and personal cleanliness. I shall try to profit by them, and you may expect to see that your besum has wonderfully improved my rustic manners. Good-bye, Biddy. You had better give Mag a few lessons now." Bob then departed, and was soon cantering along George-street, muttering "brush!" and looking as bold as a captain of volunteers.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are required for a Banking-House, &c., for the Commercial Bank at Bombala.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of J. F. HILLY, 138, Pitt-street.
Tenders are to be delivered on or before the 30th of July, instant.

TO CARTERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are invited for CARTING 5000 (five thousand) tons of Reef Stone from the Junction Reefs to the Mill, distant about a quarter of a mile; also 500 (five hundred) tons from the Burnt Yard to the Mill, distant two miles. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 30th. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
MEYER and STIMPSON.
Carcoar, July 18th.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.
CORPORATION DEBENTURES. — TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers until 7 p.m., THIS DAY, the 26th instant, from persons willing to advance the whole or any part of the sum of £2000 sterling, to the Municipal Council, upon Debentures of £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, which will be issued in terms of advertisement in S. M. HERALD of the 14th instant.
The Council will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.
By order of the Mayor,
JESSE COWLEY,
Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 26th July, 1870.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY, the 2nd of August, from persons willing to Supply the Municipal Council with Red Turpentine PILES, 15 inches diameter, viz.,
10 piles, each 50 feet long
9 ditto, ditto 40 ditto
9 ditto, ditto 20 ditto
4 ditto, ditto 35 ditto
4 ditto, ditto 15 ditto.
To be delivered with the bark on at the wharf, at foot of Darling-street.
By order of the Mayor,
MARTIN GARDINER,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
July 22nd, 1870.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building a House and Shop at the Surry Hills.
Plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Pitt-street; to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, August 8.
No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TENDERS are required for the building of a six-roomed house in Clarence-street, Church-hill. Plan and specifications may be seen at St. Philip's Parsonage, York-street, between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on August 1st, for the erection of Primitive Methodist Church, at Parramatta. For particulars, apply at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

EXTENSION OF TIME.—The time for the reception of TENDERS for the stone dwelling-house, in O'Connell-street, is extended until noon, on THURSDAY, 4th August next. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney. July 26, 1870.

ST. VINCENT'S ANNUAL BALL.—TENDERS required for Decorating Masonic Hall. Address Hon. Secretary, 209, Bourke-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE, a first-class Saddle MARE, with or without saddle, bridle. G. Law, Haymarket, next Woolpack.

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or HIRE (Sundays excepted). GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

STRONG HORSE, new panelled Spring-cart, and harness, £16 lot. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

HEAVY Draught HORSE, ton trial, £6. Watch Dog, Russian Terrier, 30s. Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

COACHMAKERS' MATERIALS.
HICKORY WHEELS COMPLETE, 1¼ to 2 inch; shafts and poles
Extra rims, hubs, or spokes, plated hub-bands
Lary backs, buggy bows, whiffle trees, seat arms
PATENT, HALF-PATENT, and COMMON AXLES, extra boxes
ELLIPTIC and SIDE SPRINGS, felloe rivets, tire bolts
Axle clips, shaft tips, American bots and nuts
Files, coach wrenches, washers, augers, adzes, chisels, &c.
Buggy, carriage, and mail coach lamps, with lenses and patent reflectors
Buggy steps, whip sockets, apron knobs, beading
Slat irons, top props, stump joints, pole crabs
MALLEABLE IRONWORK—all kinds required by the trade
Raw and boiled oil, turpentine, varnish, japan
Dry and ground white lead, colours of all kinds
Brushware and all other requisites for coachbuilders.
W. S. FRIEND and CO.,
Wholesale Ironmongers, 181, 183, 185, York-street.

BICYCLES.—Five new, with all new improvements, for SALE, cheap, at Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's.

STRONG DOGCART, in good order, for SALE. W. HARDY and CO., 450, Pitt-street, Haymarket.

VAN, MARE, and HARNESS for SALE. R. JONES, 558, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, a four-seated BUGGY, HARNESS, and one of the best Horses in Sydney; would suit a commercial traveller for heavy work and long journeys. Bendolba Cottage, Eliza-street, off Piper-street, Woollhara.

FOR SALE, Horse, Cart, and Harness, £9; Safety, £6; 2 Ponies, £4 each. T. and W. CLARE, 156, Pitt-st.

PAIR FIRST-CLASS BUGGY HORSES, £25. Handsome bay CARRIAGE HORSE, £25.
Chesnut first-class BUGGY HORSE, £12.
HORSE (ton trial), spring VAN, and HARNESS, £12.
HORSE, new spring CART, and HARNESS, £16.
S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, with break and lamps, £23. Tray Buggy, £25. S. Knight, Castlereagh-st.

GREY HORSE, double-seated Buggy, and Harness, £25 lot. New Spring-cart, £9. S. KNIGHT.

FOR SALE, a handsome Dark Grey HORSE, with black points, 5 years old, well bred, 16 hands high, a splendid buggy, dogcart, or carriage horse; price, £25. MANNING, 131, Woolloomooloo-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate boy's or girl's PONY, very quiet; week's trial. 66, William-street.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

GARDEN SEEDS.—One-guinea collection vegetable seeds, sufficient for season's supply, in case, 21s.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Twelve splendid varieties, 3s, 4s, and 6s, post free. Catalogues free on application.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—Ryegrass, prairie grass, cocksfoot, clovers. Norway oats expected shortly.

FRUIT TREES, Shrubs, Florist Flowers. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, young ORANGE TREES, SEEDLINGS and GRAFTS, in any quantity.
Apply JAMES PYE, Rocky Hall; or J. Y. MILLS, Parramatta.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, New and Rare Plants, Fruit Trees, &c.
General Descriptive Catalogues for 1870 are now ready, and may be had on application to
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta; or
Messrs. D. CRICHTON and CO.,
City Agents, George-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 362, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial palates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Ever ready. These medicines constitute the golden remedy, adapted for childhood, youth, manhood, and old age. They cure fever, neuralgia, palpitations, chest complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, erysipelas, and paralysis. Sold at 533, Oxford-st., W. C., London; and all druggists.

HAIR COLOUR WASH.—By damping the head with this wash, in two days grey hair becomes its original colour, and remains so. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores.

CORNS cured in one day, by using ALEX. ROSS'S CHIROPO. This preparation dissolves the corn in a few hours—removing the very root. Price 4s., 248, High Holborn, London; and of ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street.

CONSUMPTION.—Congreve's Balsamic ELIXIR, renowned cure for colds, coughs, asthma, &c., in bottles, 4s 6d and 10s 6d. Books gratis. Sole agent, H. WARD, 461, Pitt-street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.
Agents: Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOT, BROTHERS.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied and fitted in a superior manner. M. Emanuel, 48, Hunter-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

WIGS, Fronts, and Frizzets, cheaper than ever, at Professor BURNETT'S, 563, George-st. South.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.
It is the physician's cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and all other complaints of the bladder; and as a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable.
Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.
Wholesale Agents—EDWARD ROW and CO., Row's Drug Stores; and ELLIOTT BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867, JUROR, 1862.
PURE CHEMICALS and ALL NEW MEDICINES.
T. MORSON and SON,
31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London,
Works, Hornsey Road; and
Summerfield Works, Homerton,
SUPPLY
PURE CHEMICALS and all NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialities:—
PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In powder, wine, lozenges, and globules.
PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat are effected.
CHLORAL HYDRATE (new sedative).
CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.
CREOSOTE—(Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. and SON are the only British manufacturers.
GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.
Shipping orders executed with care and dispatch.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EAU DE COLOGNE.—JOHANN MARIA FARINA, opposite the Julichs Place, Cologne, Prussia, Established 1709.
By special appointment, purveyor to H. M. G. M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M.M., the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.
Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.
The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under:
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenuber dem Julichs Platz.
My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA, opposite the Julichs Place.
Cologne, 1869.
Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Julichs Place, Cologne, (Prussia)."

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Prepared only by W. PRATT, Dispensing Chemist, 521, George-street, Sydney. Sold by druggists and storekeepers, in 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, Netley,
"Wick, North East Coast of Scotland.
"September 7, 1868.
"Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his Lordship THE EARL OF CAITHNESS to try your most INVALUABLE Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose, I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours,
"W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B., Netley."
"To Mr. Powell."
THIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE has been established for nearly half a century, and its large and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies, proves it to be not only a favourite medicine with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering from bronchial ailments.
Sold by all the wholesale Medicine Houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London.
ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine; and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.
Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes.

PODOPHYLLIN.—New discovery for Indigestion Bile, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.
W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For disposal a well-established BUSINESS, in the country; returns average £1000 per annum. Satisfactory reasons given for disposal. Bona fide purchasers need only apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a good BUTCHERING BUSINESS, doing a good family trade, in one of the best neighbourhoods in the city. Apply, No. 25, Brisbane-street, off South Head Road.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the Goodwill, License, Furniture, &c., of an old-established PUBLIC-HOUSE, near the wharfs. Present owner leaving the colony. Rent low. F. PIERCE, Auctioneer and Broker, William-street.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, the License, Goodwill, &c., of a PUBLIC-HOUSE. F. PIERCE, William-st.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR..Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Magarey's superfine
Duffield's household
Bowman's superfine
Steven's superfine
LAUNCESTON FLOUR
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR..Best brands, in quarter-sacks
MILLING WHEAT ..Adelaide
Launceston
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North, Sydney.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT are in regular receipt of supplies of BREADSTUFFS, the produce of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA
NEW ZEALAND
TASMANIA, and
NEW SOUTH WALES,
And are at all times prepared to supply the trade and other wholesale purchasers with the various descriptions of cereals produced in these colonies.
WHEAT, milling and seed
FLOUR, superfine, fine, and household.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

NEW Californian Flour on SALE, in quarter-sacks. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 139, Pitt-street.

LEA AND PERRINS'
Celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by connoisseurs to be the only GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the Foreign Markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
Agents — MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER has been awarded TWO GOLD MEDALS FOR ITS SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS. Makes Bread, Pastry, Puddings, &c., light and wholesome. To be had of all Storekeepers.

FOR SALE, COIR FIBRE, kerosene, tapioca, pearl sago, nutmegs, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, gunpowder tea, Java and peaberry coffee, plantation coffee of superior quality. F. G. LENDER and CO., 10, New Pitt-street.

BARBARY ALMONDS ex C. Thompson.—A few casks. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated BISCUITS; G. Bencraft and Co.'s Victorian oatmeal, in 7, 14, and 28 lb. bags; mottled, household, toilet, and soft soaps; Melbourne moulds, Cheshire and N. W. cheese, Neva candles; muscatels, half boxes; conf[illegible]ry, cocoa, and sarsaparilla. W. H. ARIELL, 119, [illegible]-street.

LIVERPOOL Coarse SALT, in [illegible]-bushel sacks, to land ex Commissary. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE Superfine FLOUR.—Hart's, Colman's, Bowman's, Noarlunga, Alexander's; also household.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

FLOUR.—Victorian and Californian on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

GASHOLDER on SALE.—To land. Particulars of C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

WM. HARDY and CO., Commission Agents, 450, Pitt-street, Haymarket,
have on SALE
Prime samples of
Wingecarribee potatoes
Oats, and swede turnips.
Also
Meadow hay, rye grass, and clover, &c.

SPLIT PEAS, 12s 6d per bushel, in casks, at W. DOUGLASS and CO.'S, 508, George-street.

POTATOES.—Superior sample of Warrnambool Potatoes on SALE, ex Leonidas. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Tasmanian Potatoes and Wheat, ex Don. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-street.

POTATOES and WHEAT.—Prime samples Tasmanian on SALE, ex Annie Beaton. C. B. Bond, Sussex-st.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CARTER'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, No. 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.
R. T. CARTER,
formerly of John Hill and Company, and late
LAWSON and CARTER,
begs to return sincere thanks to his customers who have so kindly supported him during the time he has been in business, and now desires to inform them and the public generally that he has removed from Jamison-street to No. 404, GEORGE-STREET, opposite Telegraph Office.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The "Improved Wheeler and Wilson," £8 10s, the most perfect machine ever introduced into the colonies. It will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. Instructions given to each purchaser, without charge.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, from 9s upwards; mattresses to fit, 9s. H. D. COCKBURN, Park-street.

CHANDELIERS, new designs, in bronze and glass, best quality. W. G. Robinson, 164, Castlereagh-st.

FURNITURE, Miscellaneous Goods, and surplus stock Purchased. JOHN CANNON, 306, Castlereagh-st.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES, for domestic use, price £3 5s and upwards. Saddington and Sons, 152, Pitt-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S celebrated family Sewing Machine, price £8. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

WANTED, to SELL to the Trade, Country Buyers, and Parties Furnishing, 64 cases Iron BEDSTEADS, from 12s 6d upwards. Also, Children's COTS, in great variety.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a DINING-ROOM SUITE, comprising couch, 6 chairs, and easy chair. Price £8 10s. A bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, prices £15. Also, Walnut Tables, Canterburys, Whatnots, Chiffonieres, with plate-glass back and doors, marble top; and every other description of Walnut Furniture to match, at reduced prices to suit the times.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a BEDROOM SUITE, complete, comprising double bedstead, chest drawers, washstand, large dressing-glass, 4 chairs and rocking chair, in handsome light-coloured wood. Price £10. A bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, [illegible] SELL a first-class Walnut-wood [illegible]ANOFORTE, trichord, brilliant tone, full compass, with all the latest improvements, and music stool, warranted; to be sold at half cost.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Sewing MACHINES, by Singer and Co., with fittings; also a very superior Magic Lantern; to be sold cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a large Velvet Pile CARPET, with medallion centre, size 22 x 14; very handsome; original cost, £50. Price £13; a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL cheap CARPETS, 12 x 12, 14 x 12, 16 x 14, and all sizes; also a lot of cheap Carpets, prices 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, and 2s per yard; China matting, 9d per yard, and oilcloth suitable for rooms or passages, 1s 6d and 2s per yard.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Brokers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED, to buy Household Furniture for cash. J. B. North and Co., brokers, 278 and 280, Geo.-st.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—In consequence of positive instructions to close accounts, articles of Furniture, &c., can be had during the week, for almost nothing.
On SATURDAY next all Balances will be positively sold, unless removed by the parties owning them.
J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, 278 and 280, George-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET colonial hardwood, cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Qy.

KAURI SPARS and LOGS, cut to order. J. BOOTH and CO., 25, Sussex-street, and Balmain Saw Mills.

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SHIPPERS to the ISLANDS are reminded that WOODEN HOUSES are made, all sizes and of the best materials, at JOHN BOOTH and CO.'S, 25, Sussex-street, and Balmain Saw Mills.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS.—Superior 5 and 6 feet. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

FOREIGN and COLONIAL TIMBER of all kinds, DOORS, casements, sashes, mantelpieces, &c., on hand or made to order, of thoroughly seasoned cedar or pine.
GALVANIZED IRON, sheet lead, zinc, nails, screws, &c.
DRAIN PIPES, chimney pots, paving tiles, fire brick, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Saw Mills, 483, George-st.

CEDAR SASHES, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12, cheaper than pine sashes. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, Geo.-st.

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, &c., on hand, and made to order. Goodlet and Smith, Vic. Saw M.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's.—The undersigned, as AGENTS, are prepared to enter into contracts for the regular supply of this cement. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime, ex Fire King, fresh from the kiln, for SALE. Depot, 8, King-street West.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economic material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the floors of
Stores and warehouses
Prisons—lavatories
Abattoirs and markets
Barracks—mortuaries
Elephant houses, stables, and floors generally.
The White Ant and other vermin excluded.

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of thirty years can be had post free on application to
J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament-street, London.
Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.
All blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words
PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

FOR SALE, SHOP FRONT with PLATE-GLASS, next Row's, druggist, Pitt-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Farm of FRESHFIELD, near Camden, containing 1200 acres of well grassed and watered land, with house, fencing, and many other improvements. Part of the purchase money may remain secured on the farm at fair interest.
GILFILLAN and CO.
Macquarie-place, 1st July.

FOR SALE, neat four-roomed Wooden HOUSE, Abercrombie and Cleveland streets, 20 x 80, 21 years' lease, at 1s 6d per week. Let at 9s. Price, £110.

SUGAR PLANTATION on the MANNING RIVER with excellent manufacturing Machinery, by Chapman, for SALE, with the following very eligible Freehold Property and improvements.
WYOMING, ON THE MANNING,
15 miles from Wingham, the head of steam navigation, is an estate of 105 acres, freehold land, securely fenced, and divided into three parts; right of run adjoining, abundantly watered in all seasons, and capable of carrying 300 cattle. It lies on the elevated sloping bank of the Manning River, out of reach of any flood except to the extent of four or five acres, and is beautifully situated, with an eastern aspect.
The HOMESTEAD consists of a good house of seven rooms, with large kitchen, detached, all built of hardwood slabs, and shingled. A large BARN, 51 feet by 30, of same material; MILKING YARD for 50 cows; covered-in calf-pen; STOCK-YARD for drafting 200 cattle; BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, with necessary fittings, all nearly new. Orchard, 1 acre, well stocked with fruit trees, now coming to full bearing.
The whole of the improvements are far above the reach of any flood.
THE SUGAR PLANTATION on the land consists of 16 acres now under cane, and 8 acres under preparation for planting next season. The growing cane comprises 23 varieties, and will all be fit to cut in September.
THE SUGAR HOUSE is 44 feet by 48 feet, of hardwood and shingled, and within 100 yards is a never-failing stream of running water, invaluable for distillery purposes.
THE MACHINERY is quite new, with the latest improvements, and capable of manufacturing 40 to 50 acres of cane.
The present plantation could be readily extended to 70 acres.
The distance from Wingham is 15 miles, on a good and improving Government Road.
Distance from Sydney, 200 miles.
The above remarkably eligible property is offered for sale on terms—half cash and half credit, which may be known on application to the undersigned, who will supply any further information.
Horses, cows, drays, &c., at a valuation, if required.
Title—Grant from the Crown.
A. H. RICHARDSON, 277, George-street.

POSITIVE Unreserved Sale, by order of the Mortgagee. Offers are invited for the purchase of a comfortable Brick COTTAGE, situate in Raglan-street, South Sydney, having verandah, 4 rooms, &c., slated roof; a leasehold of 90 years. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 128, Elizabeth-street North.

FOR SALE, a bargain, HOMESTEAD, 100 acres, well fenced, 30 acres cultivated, never-failing supply of water, excellent soil. G. LANGHORNE, Windsor-terrace, Newtown Station.

BALMAIN.—CHELSEA COTTAGE, Hosking-st.; 8 rooms, kitchen, and garden, for SALE, cheap.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE—Darling Downs—7000 mixed STORE SHEEP (more or less).
Apply GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, a first-class newly-calved COW, very quiet. Apply Woolpack Hotel, Haymarket.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

To 'Bus and Cab Proprietors.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
The omnibus "Duke of Edinburgh," with 3 useful horses, and harness.

Horses from the Southern District.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Miss Ann Munroe to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses suitable for heavy draught purposes.

Horses. Horses.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Mr. Gordon to sell by auction, at their Camperdown Yards, at half-past 2, THIS DAY,
30 head superior colts, some broken to saddle and harness, and others unbroken.

Saddle Horse. Harness Horse.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A gentleman's horse, perfect in saddle; and a first-class harness horse, well-suited for town work.

Horses, Buggies, Harness, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Several first-class horses, broken to saddle and light and heavy harness; also buggies, saddles, &c.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY, next, at 9.30,
1000 prime paddock-fed fat wethers.
☞ These sheep have been trained from Wallerowang, and are in very prime order, having lost nothing in quality since leaving the station.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by James Nevill, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 9.30,
1500 prime fat wethers, to arrive per train.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
80 very prime fat wethers.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A grey pony, thoroughly sound and quiet, and well up to weight.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. A. Turner, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
138 prime fat bullocks, in lots
61 ditto ditto cows.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Crowley, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
70 head of prime weighty cattle, in lots, from the noted Bucklebone station, fully 800 lbs. each.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from H. Newcoman, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
200 head prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck,
Terms, cash.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, oats, 50 bags bran, barley.
At Depot, at 12 o'clock,
Butter, cheese, bacon, oranges, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. Terms, cash.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

NOTICE.—T. R. SMITH will sell, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c.
Also, at Square and Compass Yards,
Milch cows and poultry.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
Terms, cash.

Ladies' Hats, Children's Jackets
Clothing, Drapery, Tweeds
Gold and Silver Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar,
The above.

Under Distraint for Rent.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 26th, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 75, Lower George-street,
Household furniture and effects of a boarding-house, comprising bedsteads, bedding, chest drawers, tables, chairs, forms, kitchen utensils and effects.

Under Distraint for Rent.
In the Insolvent Estate of James Walton and others.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 149, King-street East, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant,
American tobacco, gin, brandy, port wine, pianoforte (by Collard and Collard), household furniture, iron bedsteads, chest drawers, tables, washstands, pictures, clocks, jewellery, buggy harness, ship's model and case, barrows, shirts, &c.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Clearance Sale.
To Ironmongers
Cutlers
Tinmen
Lampsellers
Country Storekeepers
Undertakers.

On the Premises lately occupied by Mr. W. FOY, HUNTER-STREET.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. W. Foy to sell by auction, TO-MORROW,
Patent air-tight metallic coffins
Wire nails, linseed oil
Kerosene lamps and chimneys
Tinware, galvanized iron ware
Holloware, enamelled and tinned
Hydraulic pump, by "Nicolle"
White lead, kerosene oil, brushware of all kinds
Galvanized iron rain and water tanks
Galvanized iron and other baths
Table cutlery and sundries
B. M. tea and coffee pots, and a large
Lot of sundry articles, together with gas fittings and fixtures.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Surplus Stock of a Bookseller and Stationer.
On the Premises of Mr. E. Turner, 26, Hunter-street.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. E. Turner to sell by auction, on an early day, in consequence of his removal to Mr. Foy's late premises,
A large assortment of his stock of books and stationery.
Full particulars in a few days.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.

87 Packages Drapery, Clothing, &c., for Positive Sale.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Mole trousers
Striped and check venetians
Tweed trousers and vests
Black cloth ditto
Shepherds' plaid crimean shirts
White and regatta ditto
Blankets
Fancy does and tweeds
Black broads
Drab lustre hats
3-4, 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs
Felt hats, assorted colours
Portmanteaus and carpet bags
Hosiery, belts, ties, &c.
Terms at sale.

Stock of a Draper, Removed to the Rooms.

THIS DAY, July 26th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire stock of a draper, comprising prints, ginghams, hosiery, braids, hair nets, straw hats, parasols, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Important to Boot and Shoe Makers and the Trade.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, July 26th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of stock-in-trade of a storekeeper:—
19 trunks, comprising
Girls' E.S. cashmere and kid boots
Men's E.S. ditto boots
Children's 2 to 9 ditto ditto
Women's cashmere, M.H.
Children's coloured morocco balmorals, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Important to Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, July 26th, and WEDNESDAY, July 27th.

☞ For Positive Sale, to close a consignment.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock prompt,
38 packages new and seasonable

Blankets	Tweed trousers and vests
Saxony flannels	Blue diagonal suits
Scarlet ditto	Doeskin trousers
Crimean ditto	Mole trousers
8-4 to 12-4 Terry counterpanes	Byzantine shirts
Black alpacas	Crimean shirts
French merinoes	Brown half-hose
Rough hollands	Canadian felt hats
Gambroons	Tom Thumb ties
Women's white hose	Wool scarfs, &c.

For positive sale.
Terms, liberal.

WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, pumpkins, maize, &c.

PIANOS.

To Pianoforte Merchants, Dealers, and Private Buyers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at their Stores, Pitt-street, without the slightest reserve,
8430—1 walnut cottage pianoforte, trichord tenor and treble, patent check action, carved trusses, registered keys, French front, &c.
8514—1 ditto, cylinder falls, carved legs, &c.
8524—1 ditto, extra carved ornaments and trusses
8457—1 ditto, ditto ditto
8526—1 ditto, ditto ditto.
6 music stools, covered with morocco, in elaborately carved walnut
The auctioneers respectfully call attention to these very superior instruments; they are manufactured by the well-known house of George Challenger and Co., are just landed ex Royal Alfred; have been tuned and examined by Mr. H. W. Loveday, and, in point of workmanship, finish, brilliancy, and sweetness of tone, are unsurpassed. They also possess all the latest improvements in design.
They are now open to inspection.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

New Drapery, Clothing, Hats, and Caps, &c., now landing ex Royal Alfred and Commissary.

For Auction SALE on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 28th and 29th instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
Several consignments of seasonable goods, now coming to hand.
Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

On THURSDAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just landed, in splendid condition, ex Cathaya, &c.

From the celebrated manufacturers, Benjamin, Brothers.

Under Instructions from the Consignees.

FOR SALE WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

81 Packages Choice Goods, comprising Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, embracing all the latest novelties and most saleable lines.

To Boot and Shoe Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock prompt,
B in triangle,—174-254,
81 packages as follows:—
Men's superior French calf, E.S., 6 to 9
Boys' and youths' calf, E.S., goloshed
Boys' lace-ups, 1 to 4
Ladies' best Italian kid E.S., seam, spring heels, 3 to 8
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, military heels, ditto
Ditto super kid E.S., high vamps, caps, M.H., 3 to 7
Ditto Italian kid E.S., 2 rows buttons, M.H., 3 to 7
Ditto best kid E.S., black bottoms, M.H., welts, 3 to 7
Ditto black kid E.S., 2 rows buttons, M.H., wings, 3 to 7
Ditto best glove kid E.S., mock buttons, M.H., ditto, 3 to 7
Ditto calf kid E.S., wings, M. and spring heels, 3 to 7
Ditto levant boots, E.S., caps, M.H., 3 to 8
Ditto ditto ditto, high, vamps, fiddle waist, welts, M.H.
Ditto super kid E.S., mock button, M.H., ditto ditto, piece wings
Ditto best calf kid E.S., fancy stitched fronts, M.H., &c., 3 to 8
Women's English black cashmere E.S., S.H., 3 to 8, wings, &c.
Ladies' black French cashmere E.S., M. and S. heels, 3 to 8
Ladies' French cashmere E.S., white bottoms, M. and S. heels, 3 to 7
Women's French cashmere, E.S., fancy toes, M. heels
Girls' kid E.S., goloshed, 6 to 9 and 10 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto, wings, black bottoms, M.H., ditto ditto
Ditto patent balmorals, goloshed, 6 to 9
Children's coloured morocco E.S., imitation mock buttons, 1 to 5
Ditto super black kid E.S., 2 to 5, pearl buttons, &c., &c., &c.
Terms liberal.
The Auctioneer wishes to direct the attention of the trade generally to the fact that every line offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

On WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

17 PACKAGES SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE FURNITURE.

FOR IMPERATIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Handsome walnut oval loo tables
Ditto walnut oval loo tables, inlaid
Papier-maché tables
Balloon and plain back bedroom tables
Carpets, horsehair, &c.
Terms at sale.

Prime Port Macdonnell Potatoes.

Just landed ex Zephyr.

For Sale by Auction, at the Grafton Wharf, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, 26th July, at 3 o'clock,
200 bags prime Port Macdonnell potatoes.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On THURSDAY, 28th July, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

25 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE, ex Nereus.

24 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE, ex Cairnsmore,

To China and Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 28th July,
Ex Nereus,
25 crates assorted earthenware.
Ex Cairnsmore,
24 crates assorted earthenware.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.

The well-known Schooner UNCLE TOM.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 28th July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
The fine schooner
UNCLE TOM,
125 tons register, built at Baltimore, of best American oak, copper fastened; is well found in sails, spars, rigging, &c. She was docked a short time since, and her copper found to be in excellent order. Is now employed in the coal trade, for which she is admirably adapted, as she requires no ballast and carries 170 tons coal.
She is now discharging at Waterview Dock, where she can be inspected.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 29th July.

Oilmen's Stores and Groceries, Sugars, Teas, and Sundries.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of groceries, oilmen's stores
Sugars, teas, fruits, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, July 26, at 11 o'clock.

At No. 154, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street, the residence of B. Levi, Esq.

Highly Important
UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,
of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Brilliant-toned Rosewood Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, by Messrs. Collard and Collard, with certificate
Richly-cut Glassware
Elegant China Breakfast and Tea Services
Painted China Dessert Services
ELKINGTON, MASON, and CO.'S BEST ELECTRO-PLATE
Telescope Dining Table
Handsome Sideboard, with plate-glass back
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, in Walnut, consisting of
Drawing-room Suite, covered in silk corded rep
Marqueterie Inlaid Loo Table
Ladies' Davenport
Carold Gilt Pier Glasses
Beautiful Ornaments and Vases
Pearl Inlaid Cabinets and Tables
Choice Engravings and Chromos
Handsome Gasaliers and Gasfittings
Brussels Carpets, Curtains and Cornices
Brass Bedsteads and Bedding
Marble Washstands and Toilet Tables
Massive Double Winged Wardrobe, with plate-glass centre door
Chests Drawers and the usual Bedroom Requisites
Kitchen Dresser
Cooking Range, by Lassettor
Iron Tanks, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from B. Levi, Esq., who is leaving for England, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 154, Alberto-terrace, THIS DAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Catalogues may be obtained at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, 27th July.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE AND LAND, CAMDEN-STREET, NEWTOWN.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to submit to public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at half-past 11 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Hobbs, Wellington-street, Kingston,
All that parcel of land, having a frontage of 193 feet to Camden-street, near Camden College (depth 120 feet), well fenced, on which is erected a very snug COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing 4 rooms, entrance hall, kitchen, outhouses, &c., newly built of brick, and slated roof, and in excellent order.
One-half the purchase money can remain on mortgage at 8 per cent.

☞ Full particulars at the auctioneers' offices, 401, George-street.

NEWTOWN.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, on the Kingston Estate, comprising
THREE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, on which are erected
TWO COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSES, Stables, Outhouses, and large Orchard.

Title guaranteed.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock precisely.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Dr. Hobbs (in consequence of his intended visit to America) to sell by public auction, on the premises, Wellington-street, Kingston, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
All that valuable property owned and occupied by Dr. Hobbs, consisting of three allotments of land situate in Wellington-street, and being allotments No. 239, 240, and 241 of section 4 of the Kingston Estate, each having a frontage of 33 feet, in all 99 feet, by a depth of 82 feet 6 inches, and on which are erected TWO FAITHFULLY-BUILT and COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSES, stables, outhouses, and a large orchard planted with about 100 choice fruit trees and 200 vines.
The situation is unrivalled, being in close proximity to the Railway Station, St. Joseph's, and the Presbyterian Churches, and having a splendid view of Botany Bay, the city and suburbs, and considered to be one of the healthiest spots near Sydney.

☞ To a medical man this would offer a desirable opportunity, as arrangements could be made for an introduction to Dr. Hobbs's extensive practice.
Full particulars, and cards to view, can be obtained at the Auctioneer's offices, 401, George-street.

NEWTOWN.

WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 12 o'clock.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of TWO HOUSES.
Walnut Wood Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Library of Valuable Books
Buggy Horses, Harness, Saddlery, &c.,
and general Household Requisites and Effects.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Dr. Hobbs to sell by auction, at his residence, Wellington-street, Kingston, immediately after the sale of the freehold property, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of his substantial household furniture and effects, comprising—
Drawing-room suite—loo table, chiffoniere, carpets, chimney glass, engravings, ornaments
Dining-room suite, in haircloth—shaped table, carpets, pier glass, bookcase, ornaments, bronzes
Library furniture
Valuable medical and scientific works
Bedroom furniture, consisting of tubular and solid iron bedsteads, horsehair mattresses and bedding, chests of drawers, washstands, &c.
Baths
Kitchen utensils, and the whole of the useful effects of two houses.
Also,
Brilliant-toned walnut wood cottage pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Three first-class horses
Hooded buggy, harness, saddlery, &c.
Milch cow, &c., &c.

Full particulars at the auctioneers' offices, 401, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

Galvanized Plane Iron.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Sheets galvanized plane iron.
Terms, cash.

Galvanized Iron Buckets.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 dozen galvanized iron buckets.
Terms at sale.

Corn Sacks.

Ex Royal Alfred, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock,
S in diamond S outside,
10 bales, each 25 dozen, corn sacks.
More or less damaged.

SUGARS.

Finest White Crystals
Fine Yellow Crystals
Finest Yellow Counters
Bright Browns and Rations.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th, at 11 o'clock,
1163 bags fine sugars, of all complexions.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

SALT, WHITING, SODA, SUGAR.

On account of whom it may concern.
By order of the H. R. N. S. N. Company.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th,
One hundred bags salt
Two casks whiting
One cask soda
Nine bags sugar.
Terms, cash.

Tinplates.
Ex La Escocesa, from Liverpool.

On account of whom it may concern.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 26, at 11 o'clock,
H,
52 boxes IC coke tinplates, CWM
37 ditto IC charcoal ditto, THOR
8 ditto IX ditto ditto, ditto
33 ditto IC ditto ditto, YNIS
19 ditto IX ditto ditto, ditto.
More or less damaged.

Superior Saddlery, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases superior saddlery, harness, &c.
Particulars at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 11 o'clock,
490 packages oilmen's stores.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

WOOLPACKS.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th, at 11 o'clock,
20 bales woolpacks, each 100.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Schooner FANNY.

Wrecked at Botany Bay.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The wreck of the schooner Fanny, together with manila hawsers, coir rope, warps, sails, spars, rigging, blocks, metal, long boat, &c., &c., now on shore.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

The fine Barque AUSTRALASIAN PACKET.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

To Intercolonial Shippers, Traders, Coasters, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known colonial trading barque Australasian Packet, of 187 tons register.

This vessel possesses large carrying capacity of 300 tons, is well found in every respect, sound and most substantially built to special order, and has just been thoroughly overhauled and RECOPPERED LAST VOYAGE at a heavy outlay.
Inventory at Rooms.
Terms liberal.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, July 26th, at 11 o'clock sharp.

LISTER and SON have received instructions from Mr. Sorenson, clothier, to sell by auction, on the premises occupied by him, No. 116, King-street East,
The whole of his stock, consisting of coats, trousers, vests, crimean and regatta shirts, reefer coats, socks, ties, &c.; also a large quantity of second-hand clothing, fancy goods, furniture, &c.
Sugar mill and show cases.
Without reserve. Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on MONDAY, 1st August,
The following unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Molloy, 92, Bathurst-street,
1869.
August—6th, satin dress and crape shawl; 21st, large Douay Bible, with notes, illustrations, and stand.
September—15th, dress and skirt, Paisley shawl and dress; 18th, workbox and fan, gold open-faced lever watch 14533.
October—16th, large Bible, with notes; 25th, silk skirt, dress and scarf, writing desk, set single harness.
November—2nd, eight-day clock; 15th, bundle of sundries; 18th, small gold watch 29th, silver lever watch 24416, iron cramp, plough and sash planes, lot of books and sundries
December—Photographic lens complete; 23rd, silver watch 10058 and gold chain, two single bridles, gold lever watch by Dent 1850, Collins's Account of Botany Bay, patent head guitar.
1870.
January—4th, silver lever watch 2208; 6th, silk skirt; 7th, tweed dress, carpet-bag and contents; 9th, dress and sundries; 12th, two shawls and gold brooch; 13th, gold geneva watch 32591; 15th, shawl, cape, and two books, lace shawl; 17th, stuff dress; 18th, bundle of sundries, gold neck chain and ring, silver lever watch 419968, and gold albert; 19th, gold chain and locket; 20th, two gold chains, window curtains and tablecloth, silver lever watch 45059; 21st, gold chain; 22nd, gold chain and locket; 24th, silver geneva watch and gold chain; 25th, trousers and vest; 28th, silk dresspiece; 31st, silk jacket, silver lever watch 43173, copper kettle.
February—1st, bundle of sundries; 2nd, three night dresses, frock coat; 3rd, cloth mantle; 4th, silver watch, dresspiece; 7th, coat and vest; 9th, ring, locket, and 2 studs; 10th, coat; 11th, gold bracelet in case; 15th, opera mantle and lace shawl; 17th, piece of black cloth; 18th, silver watch and albert 1815; 19th, carpenter's cramp; 23rd, 2 pairs trousers and 2 vests; 26th, 3 books, silver watch, piece of black cloth, pair of blankets, single stone diamond ring, rifle gun.
March—2nd, bundle of sundries; 3rd, trousers and vests, plough plane irons, gold brooch in case, satin dress; 4th, gold locket, seal and key, silver lever watch 7787; 5th, silk mantle and sundries; 7th, dresspiece; 8th, two crimean shirts; 9th, silver geneva watch 2635; 10th, quilt, curtains, chemise and mantle; 14th, gold lever watch 589; 15th, gold cross, iron cramp; 16th, lot of carpenters' tools; 18th, single barrel gun, piece of cloth, antimacassar, gold locket, dress and 2 jackets; 19th, lady's ring, child's shawl and flannel; 20th, frock coat, plough and irons; 22nd, 2 books and skirt; 24th, lot knives and forks, frock coat, coat and trousers; 25th, 6 silver spoons and tongs, dress, and dresspiece; 26th, dresspiece, and 4 petticoats, silk jacket, gold brooch; 28th, trousers and 2 vests; 29th, child's ring, and calico; 31st, piece of cloth, gold earrings in case, Freemason's ornaments, gold chain.
April—1st, jacket and night-dress, gold chain and ring; 2nd, 3 albert chains and gold key, remnant of cloth and night-dress; 4th, silk mantle, gold earrings in case, drawers and vest, silk dress, locket, 2 scarfs, &c.; 8th, antimacassar and curtains, plated tea service, 4 rings; 12th, stuff dress, 4 night dresses, 7 chemises, and tablecloth, violin and bow, heavy gold ring, 2 blankets, violin and bow, in case; 13th, dress and skirt, silver geneva watch 13949; 14th, cloth jacket; 16th, trousers and vest, 11 silver spoons, and eyeglass; 19th, 2 pairs gold earrings, and small gold watch, alpaca coat and trousers-piece, gold albert chain and seal.
About 100 volumes of books, and a quantity of carpenters' tools, small bundles, and sundries.
Sale at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

To Small Capitalists and others.

Wilkie Plains, Warrego District, N. S. W.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 388, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, August the 17th, at 12 o'clock,
Wilkie Plains, adjoining Milria; estimated area 52 square miles, in the Warrego district, together with about 2000 breeding ewes, 40 rams, and a few head of horses and cattle; lambs given in.
Along with Wilkie Plains will be sold the vendor's interest in two adjoining runs, tendered for as Wilkie Plains, No. 1, No. 2.
N.B.—A portion of the sheep are from the noted flocks of R. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Terms at sale.

MANNING RIVER.

DURRANBAH,
An extensive Agricultural and Grazing Estate, containing 2560 ACRES, Lewis's Grant, on the Dawson River, close to its junction with the Manning River, near Cundletown.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above very valuable estate, adjoining Hart's 15,000 acre block, at Cundletown, Manning River.
TITLE unquestionable, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to W. W. Billyard, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, SEA VIEW VILLA AND GROUNDS, SOUTH HEAD ROAD, PADDINGTON.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 60 FEET TO THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD, with a depth of 230 FEET, together with that first-class family residence,
SEA VIEW VILLA.
THE HOUSE is faithfully built of brick on stone basement, and has a roof of slates, well leaded and guttered. There are wide verandahs and balconies back and front, commanding severally extensive views of the harbour, scenery to the north, and Botany Bay and the ocean to the south.
The accommodation comprises—
ON THE GROUND FLOOR, hall and 4 rooms.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR, 4 large rooms.
ON THE BASEMENT, kitchen, laundry, servants' room, cellar, &c. The out-offices include complete stabling, coach-house, groom's room, loft, &c.
THE GROUNDS are laid out, and contain some fine ornamental trees, which give shelter and shade to the premises.

☞ This valuable suburban residence will be absolutely sold on the above date by order of the mortgagee. The position is indisputably the best in the locality, commanding uninterrupted magnificent views north and south. The house is most substantially built and well finished throughout. It contains spacious accommodation, and is arranged and fitted with every possible family convenience.
Keys for inspection can be obtained on application.
Terms at sale.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Flowers.

WEDNESDAY, 27th July.

PEEK and FRERICHS will sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A choice assortment of
Apple, peach, plum, almond
Fig, orange, lemon, forbidden fruit
Cypress, willow, camellia, magnolia
And other trees and shrubs
Also a lot of choice flowers in pots.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 27th July.

IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE FREEHOLD Building Sites for sale by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 27th July,

WAVERLEY ROAD, Birrell-street and Government Road	That choice block of land situated at Waverley, subdivided into 21 choice building allotments, fronting the Waverley Road, Birrell-street, and a Government Road. The allotments have great depths, with back entrances, are immediately opposite Allen's factory, in the very best part of Waverley.
COOGEE BAY ROAD	The few remaining unsold allotments, fronting the Coogee Bay Road, nearly opposite the Charing Cross Hotel, and close to Mr. James Vickery's factory. No property is likely to become more valuable for business purposes than the above allotments.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

PICK OF WAVERLEY.

That splendid Block of Land, subdivided into allotments having frontages to
WAVERLEY ROAD,
BIRRELL-STREET,
and a
GOVERNMENT ROAD.
Title, Lands Titles Act.
Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 27th July,
That really choice block of land, situate at Waverley, as subdivided into
21 CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
fronting
THE WAVERLEY ROAD,
BIRRELL-STREET,
and a
GOVERNMENT ROAD.

☞ This block of property, immediately opposite Allen's Factory, is in the best part of Waverley, and is well worthy attention; the allotments have great depths, with back entrances. By those who are looking for really good freehold allotments, this sale should not be lost sight of.

NOTICE.
A Splendid Farm on the Hawkesbury.

W. HOPKINS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Fitzroy Hotel, Windsor, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.,
All that parcel of land known as Hudson's Farm, comprising about sixty-five acres of the richest agricultural land in the district, all securely fenced, and at present occupied by Mr. B. Conlan, situate at Pitt Town Bottoms, adjoining the farm of Mr. C. May on the one side, and Wilbow [illegible].
On the above are erected a snug and substantial weatherboard cottage of four rooms, with loft, [illegible] floored barn, with granary, capable of storing a thousand bushels of grain; also, a large stable with floored loft, capable of holding two thousand bushels, and a corn shed, with every other convenience for carrying on farming pursuits. To the homestead is attached a splendid orchard, containing sixty orange trees, in full bearing, and other trees.
The above offers a safe investment for the capitalist, or other person on the look-out for a comfortable and profitable home, and is for positive sale FOR CASH.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

To Buyers requiring a first-class Fattening Station.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

The first-class Fattening Stations,
"GUABATHOO No. 2," and
"TURIGAA SWAMP,"
having a large frontage to the Merri Merri Creek.
Bounded by the pastoral properties of Messrs. Dargin, Hutchinson, M'Lean, M'Culloch, and Messrs. Griffith, Fanning, and Co., almost adjoining the celebrated "Mole" country, and about 55 miles from Coonamble.
Together with
7650 (more or less) MIXED FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP,
Drays, Team, Working Plant, Stores, and Sundries.
50 Acres (more or less) of purchased Land given in.
Terms:—Half cash; balance by approved promissory note at twelve months, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum added, secured by mortgage upon the station and stock.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from T. B. Rosseter, Esq. to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
THE WELL-KNOWN FATTENING RUNS,
"GUABATHOO No. 2," and
"TURIGAA SWAMP."
With which Stations will be sold—
WETHERS:
720 (more or less) 4, 5, and 6 years old (fat)
1600 (more or less) 2½ " "
EWES:
1000 (more or less) 4, 5, and 6 years old (fat)
1600 (more or less) 3 " " (to lamb in August)
750 (more or less) 3½ to aged
1850 (more or less) 2½ years old
130 (more or less).
7650
Drays, teams, working plant, stores, and sundries, to be taken at a valuation.
The country is of the richest fattening description, embracing a large area of some of the best land, and adjoining several of the most noted pastoral properties in the district.
A portion of the runs is fenced.
ESTIMATED CARRYING CAPABILITIES—15,000 to 20,000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise—
Good HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, woolshed, with lever press, stock-yard, sheep-yards, and 6 out-stations.
The sheep have been carefully classed, are all of very superior quality and description, and will be full-fleeced when delivered to the purchaser. As about 1700 fat sheep could be sent to market at once, and the buyer may calculate upon the clip netting upwards of £900, an estimate of the immediate productiveness of the property can at once be arrived at.
A large stock of shearing supplies and other goods will be found on the runs, having recently been sent thither.
To buyers wishing to secure a compact fattening station, lightly stocked, this property can be particularly recommended, and any further information that may be required can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1458477

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased JOHN HENRY LINDEN, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, [illegible] Cottage, Burwood, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, [illegible] street.

THE FRIENDS of the late SARAH BERESFORD are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, 333, Castlereagh-street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South, 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS RISK are invited to attend the Funeral of his late MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Sarah Beresford; to move from her residence, 333, Castlereagh-street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, South Head Road; and 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GRATIO WALPOOLE are invited to attend the Funeral of his late MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Sarah Beresford; to move from her late residence, 333, Castlereagh-street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. PHILIP CHAMBERLAIN are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Clarence-street, near Erskine-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South, and 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THEODORE AUSFELD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Pauline Johanna; to move from his residence, 117, Glebe Point Road, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING Undertakers, 719, George-st. South, and 120, South Hd. Rd.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN WISE, Framer, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, William-street, Woolloomooloo, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HUGH HARPER are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Upper William-street South, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM HARPER, Grocer, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased FATHER, Mr. Hugh Harper; to move from his late residence, Upper William-street South, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. LAUNCELOT and ROBERT IREDALE are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their late departed MOTHER, Mary Iredale; to move from the residence of her Son-in-law, Mr. A. B. ARMSTRONG, 68, Bathurst-street, THIS TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely, and proceed to Randwick. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. WILLIAM HEWISON, late Chief Officer of the Walter Hood, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from Mrs. Dawson's, opposite A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock. J. CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-st.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. PATRICK JAMES CLINE are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of his Son-in-law, Mr. Clement Court Gold, Moore's Cottage, Newtown, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. J. CURTIS, 59, Hunter-st.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 25th July, 1870.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following reduced rates of POSTAGE will be charged on correspondence forwarded from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and intermediate places by way of San Francisco:—

Letters .. .. 6d. per half-ounce
Newspapers .. 2d. each.

DANIEL EGAN.

[1479] General Post Office,
Sydney, 22nd July, 1870.

REDUCTION OF THE OVERLAND POSTAGE ON LETTERS PASSING BETWEEN NEW SOUTH WALES AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—IT IS HEREBY notified, that on and after this date, the postage on letters conveyed overland from this colony to South Australia, will be reduced to twopence per half-ounce.

DANIEL EGAN.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, JUN., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, Jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
Professor John Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq. | Boulton Molineaux, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Samuel Lyons, Esq.

Accumulated and invested fund £700,000
Total annual revenue 200,000

Reserved fund £50,000
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained from the Agents of the Society throughout the colony; or on application to
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for LIFE ASSURANCE and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The only Guarantee Society empowered by Special Act—27 VICTORIA—of the New South Wales Parliament to sue and be sued in this colony.

HEAD OFFICE,
17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF .. £300,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED BY MORE THAN 1600 SHAREHOLDERS NEARLY £800,000

CHAIRMAN:
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS:
GENERAL SIR FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., CHAIRMAN.
EDWARD HAMILTON ANSON, Esq., late H.M. Bengal Civil Service.
REV. A. ALSTON, D.D., London.
ALFRED R. BRISTOW, Esq., Admiralty.
R. M. CARTER, Esq., M.P. for Leeds.
EDMUND HEELEY, Esq., Birmingham.
REGINALD READ, Esq., London.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq., Managing Trustee Savings' Bank.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq.
GEORGE THORNTON, Esq., J.P.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms favourable to Assurers.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant bonds or policies of indemnity to bankers, merchants, public companies, municipal corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employés.
The European is specially authorised by Imperial Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of Government officials.
Government and bank officials are charged the lowest rates of premium.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE, 275, George-street, Sydney.
CAPITAL, £500,000.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C., Chairman.
M. Alexander, Esq. M.L.A. R. T. Moodie, Esq.
W. D. Stewart, Esq. Richard Hill, Esq., M.L.A.
Edward Flood, Esq., M.L.A.
POLICIES issued to cover FIRE or MARINE risks at the lowest current rates of premium.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co., of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO INSURERS.—Permanent Rates are charged by this Office. The rates have not been increased since its establishment in this colony.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE, Established, 1821. Paid-up capital, £550,000. Lowest rates. Losses promptly settled in Sydney. 235, Pitt-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE CITY BANK.—Interest allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at credit of current accounts where such balance does not fall below two hundred pounds.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
(the popular and elegant comedian),
in three Characters THIS EVENING,

JOHN CASPAR LAVATER,
Mr. PLUMPER,
and JONES ROBINSON BROWNSMITH.

Mr. HOSKINS, as the MARQUIS DE TREVAL.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday,
will be presented
NOT A BAD JUDGE!
John Caspar Lavater .... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
His original character.
Marquis de Treval .... Mr. HOSKINS.

To be followed by
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Mr. Plumper .... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
His original character.

To conclude with
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Jones Robinson Brownsmith, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
His original character.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
A NEW BILL.
Aggravating Sam .... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
and other entertaiments, in which
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS will appear.

FRIDAY next (Command Night),
VICE-REGAL VISIT,
For the BENEFIT of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, July 26th.
Third night of the most thrilling and sensational drama ever written.
THE LASS OF LANCASHIRE!
THE LASS OF LANCASHIRE!!
THE LASS OF LANCASHIRE!!!
By H. Davis, Esq.
The new and beautiful
SCENERY by
WILSON and HABBE.
including the great Steamboat Scene, which has been received with unbounded applause each evening.
Dress circle, 3s; parquette, 2s; pit, 1s.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
ADJOINING VICKERY'S-BUILDINGS,
Pitt-street North.

GREAT DOUBLE STAR COMPANY,
the largest and best that ever appeared in Australia.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 26,
Doors open at 7.30.
FRENCH VAULTING OVER SIX HORSES.
by the Company, led by G. GILHAM,
TO-NIGHT.
MORRIS MURRAY, PRINCE OF JESTERS,
in his New Jokes,
TO-NIGHT.
GRAND CHINESE ENTREE
with
GREAT STICK AND PYRAMID DANCES,
TO-NIGHT.
PROFESSOR TAYLOR, in his sensational performance on the STILTS and SWINGING-PLANK,
TO-NIGHT.
Mr. T. BIRD'S highly-trained DOGS, SPOT and RORY,
TO-NIGHT.
FULL PROGRAMME OF EQUESTRIENNE ACTS
TO-NIGHT.
SLACK ROPE PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT.
EDUCATED MARE, BLACK BESS,
TO-NIGHT.
SOMERSAULTS and ACROBATIC FEATS
TO-NIGHT.
PRINCE OF JESTERS, in his NEW JOKES,
TO-NIGHT.
NEW and SIDE-SPLITTING AFTERPIECE
TO-NIGHT.

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY next, July 30.

HARRY COWLE'S BENEFIT,
THURSDAY Next.
GREAT CONUNDRUM NIGHT.

MILLION PRICES!
Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.

SKATING RINK, School of Arts, Grand Opening Night, MONDAY, August 1st, Mr. A. F. SPILLER, the champion skater, will appear in his wonderful performance. See bills.

SATURDAY NEXT, ALBERT GROUND.

LOYAL (the Miraculous) on the
AERIAL BICYCLE. A FULL PROGRAMME.

The GERMAN BAND will attend.

DANCING.—Mr. W. CLARK, begs to inform his Pupils, that not having completed his arrangements, as advertised for to-day, the CLASSES will be postponed until further notice.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK and Daughter give private LESSONS to ladies and gentlemen. Class days, Mondays and Fridays, at the usual hours. Families and schools attended. Colonnada, Elizabeth-street North.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK'S next Quadrille Assembly at his rooms, Elizabeth-street N., 8th August.

ST. JAMES'S Temperance Music Hall.—TO-NIGHT Concert, Farce, Musical Melange, and Lalla Rookh.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1870.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

ENTRIES CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:
Agricultural and Horticultural Products—1st August.
JULES JOUBERT.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS.

On account of the very large circulation which has to be provided for on the opening days, Advertisers are requested to send their manuscript immediately.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Lithographic and Letter-press Printers, Publishers, &c., 108, Pitt-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC.—"My Valentine" Galop, just published, 2s, posted 2s 2d. Reading and Co., Musicsellers.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS of the newest designs. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, George-street.

CHILDREN'S Toy BOOKS of every description. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, George-street.

CHEAPEST SHOP in Sydney for Books and Stationery. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

THE improved Chameleon TOP, surprisingly beautiful, with extra discs, 5s. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

MUSIC from the Walter Hood, cheap; Grecian Bend Quadrilles, per mail. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. H. HOCKNEY DAWSON'S CLASSES resumed. 142, Phillip-street.

MR. R. CURTIS'S SCHOOL, DARLINGHURST.—Pupils are carefully prepared by the Master himself, for the professions, the counting-house, and for matriculation. Subjects indispensable in the business of life receive due attention, and French is constantly spoken in the school. Belgrave-terrace.

ST. DAVID'S PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL, ASHFIELD.—The EXAMINATION of the Children of the above school will take place THIS DAY, at noon. Luncheon provided for children and friends.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN SYDNEY, at J. WETHERILL'S, 235, Pitt-street.

5000 print dresses, 1s 11½d	4000 mattress ticks, 4½d
3000 derry ditto, 2s 6d	7000 huckaback, 4½d
700 blue striped ditto, 2s 11d	700 coloured terry, 1s 11d
1000 Scotch gingham, 2s 11d	500 yak shawls, 8s 11d
6200 delaine ditto, 2s 6d	400 patent velvet, 1s 11d
950 glace linen ditto, 3s 11d	1300 print jackets, 1s 11d
1700 broget ditto, 1s 11½d	7300 card buttons, 6d
3000 French delaine, 9½d	900 skirts, 1s 11d.

NEXT THE NEW POST OFFICE, George-street.

GARD AND HEMSLEY.

Gold of the Period.
Gold of the Period—Alberts
Gold of the Period—Ladies' Chains
Gold of the Period—Lockets
Gold of the Period—Pencilcases,
at
GARD and HEMSLEY'S
Men's Mercery Establishment,
next the New Post Office,
George-street.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.—A. HORDERN and SONS, 756, George-street, Haymarket, are now offering their remaining stock of Blankets at cost price, to make room for large shipments now arriving.
A. HORDERN and SONS,
756, George-street, Haymarket.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, KING-STREET, JAPANESE SILKS.
Just opened, a case of those beautiful materials, in plain white, brocaded and plain colours, all new shades, from 2s 11½d yard.

BLACK SILKS.
Gros de Cosse, Radzimir, Barathea, gros grain, and glace, manufactured to order, handloom made, guaranteed to wear well, from 2s 11½d to 6s 11d.

MANTLES.
Black silk tight-fitting jackets, fully trimmed, 29s 6d
Ditto trimmed satin and lace ditto, 21s to 27s 6d
Black cloth jackets, fully trimmed, 6s 11d, really cheap
Ditto beautifully embroidered, 13s 11d, worth 21s
Ladies' waterproof mantles, 12s 11d, full size
Children's cloth, silk, and waterproof ditto, from 6s 11d.
A competent cutter engaged on the premises.
Waterproof tweed 3s 11d yard, being 2 yards wide.

DRESS MATERIALS,
all colours, in plain and shot camlets 30 inches wide, 7½d, usual price 16½d yard
Plain and figured reppes, plain and figured serges, from 6½d
Breche camlets 6½d, were 9½d, printed delaines 4½d
French merinos, 1s 6½d, French delaine, all wool, 8½d
Variety of expensive materials, considerably reduced.

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
Horrockses' calico in all numbers at lowest prices
Stout calico 4½d, white sheeting 15½d, grey ditto 10½d
Blankets 8s 11d, Welsh flannel, all wool, 12½d
Welsh flannel, very fine, 16½d, scarlet ditto 16½d
Tablecloths 4s 11d, toilet covers 8s 11d, toilet covers 12½d
Every requisite in household drapery very cheap
Josephine kid gloves, slightly spotted, 1s 6½d, 1s 11d
Stays, collars, laces, alpaca umbrellas 3s 11d
The new high-crown hats 1s 11d, velvet hats 12½d
Girls' school hats 9½d, white mushroom 6½d
Ladies' underclothing, large variety, plain and trimmed.

CHEAP DRESS FABRICS.

DAVID JONES and CO.'S first shipment for SPRING, 1870,
per COMMISSARY and CENTURION,
being now in the harbour, they have made large reductions in the prices of all DRESS FABRICS remaining over, and would particularise
REAL FRENCH MERINOES, choice colours, ONE SHILLING AND EIGHT PENCE per yard
BROCHE AND PLAIN POPLINS, new shades, at NINE SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE the full dress
French Reps and Epinglines, at TEN SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE 12 yards.
Ladies requiring INEXPENSIVE DRESSES to FINISH the SEASON are politely desired to inspect the above.

MEN'S CLOTHING, MEN'S CLOTHING,
at
REDUCED PRICES!!!

BOYS' CLOTHING
at
REDUCED PRICES!!!

Note the Name—RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

SHIRTS, Shirts.—Gentlemen's superior EUREKA SHIRTS, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

LADIES' and gentlemen's Cambric Hankerchiefs, hemmed; ditto ditto ditto Silk Umbrellas, very cheap; ditto ditto ditto cotton and merino Hosiery.
W. C. KELK, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

E L E G A N C E
and
DURABILITY,
with
E C O N O M Y,
IN GENTLEMEN'S APPAREL.

J. TURNER, PRACTICAL TAILOR, IMPORTER OF WOOLLENS, &c.,
MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, GEORGE-STREET,
respectfully invites the PUBLIC to TAKE SAMPLES
of
HIS NEW and VERY CHOICE GOODS,
with
PRICES of each MARKED thereon to ORDER,
and to
SEE for THEMSELVES the
Very SUPERIOR STYLE and WORKMANSHIP
of all Goods MADE at the
above FASHIONABLE TAILORING EMPORIUM,
where every GARMENT is not only
WELL MADE, but WELL SHRUNK, and a
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED,
at
PRICES MUCH LOWER
than those who have to pay the importer's profit on their goods can possibly afford.

Please note the above and that
T U R N E R ' S
MARKET CLOTH HALL,
484, George-street,
opposite
FRUIT MARKETS,
is not now in the CORNER, the adjoining premises being placed back to the proper alignment.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship; lowest charges. 88, King-street.

HAVE you seen the Material for £3 10s Suits, at HOWES'S? It will excite your wonder.

THEN Go and see what you have never seen before ... quality, at £3 10s per Suit, at HOWES'S.

BEATS EVERYTHING in the colony. The stuff HOWES is making into £3 10s SUITS.

IF YOU require nothing get samples from HOWES and compare with any other house.

A CLIMAX TO COMPETITION.—Get samples. "Samples are the thing wherein to catch the cheapness of the thing."—Shakespeare (slightly altered).
W. HOWES, 88, King-street.

GENTS' Kid E.S. BOOTS, extra quality, just opened. CALLAGHAN and SON, 397, George-street.

COLONIAL-MADE BOOTS of every kind to measure. G. R. SWYNY, late Swyny and Son, 124, Wm.-st.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

JUST Opened by the Undersigned, an invoice of Marble Chimney Pieces, new and elegant design, of choice marble. Inspection is solicited.
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street, Sydney.

CEMENT.—White, Brothers' brand, just landed. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

BRANDY.—Hennessy's case. Landed, and to land. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

HAMS.—To land, a few cases, prime quality. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

KEROSENE.—On SALE, the best, cheap. Pioneer Kerosene Oil Depot, King-street West, Sydney.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.
Malt, superior, in tanks
Caustic soda, in drums
De Roubaix Odenkwen's candles, 16 oz.
3-bushel bags.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.

DAY and MARTIN'S BLACKING.—The undersigned (agents for Day and Martin) are prepared to execute trade orders for Blacking of their manufacture, at a liberal discount off list.
YOUNG and LARK,
George and Margaret streets.

INFORMATION TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

The undersigned are selling every description of WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, PORTER, of guaranteed quality, in quantities of not less than one dozen, at the following low prices:—
Brandy, Martell's, dark and pale, 42s per dozen
Rum, real Jamaica, in cases, 35s ditto
Whisky, best Scotch, in cases, 28s ditto
Ditto, Irish, 5 years old, in cases, 40s ditto
Port or Sherry, very fine, 25s ditto
Ale and Porter, large bottles, 8s 6d ditto
Gin, best hollands, 15 bottles in case, 40s per case.
The above also in draught, and sold in quantities of two gallons and upwards. A considerable reduction to publicans.
D. MITCHELL and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, 426, George-street.

THE Beautiful CHAMELEON HUMMING-TOP, forms into vases, figures, jugs, decanters, &c.; a bargain, only 1s 6d each. E. C. CREE, opposite New Town Hall, George-street.

RICHLY CUT Paris Steel and Jet BROOCHES and EARRINGS; also the new coloured flowered Ivory JEWELLERY. Just opened 2 cases.
E. C. CREE, George-street.

THE NEW KEROSENE LAMP burns without a chimney, and gives as much light as two chimney lamps. There is no light equal for brilliancy, safety, or economy. STANFORD and CO., 507, George-street.

PATENT Washable GOLD MOULDINGS.—3 cases just landed. B. RITTENBERG.

ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY. — B. RITTENBERG, Sole Importer.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, French timepieces, framed engravings, cigars, briar pipes, pouches, perfumery, jet and ivory brooches and earrings, American pencils, cases, &c., &c. B. RITTENBERG, George-street.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND PISTOLS.
Breech-loaders, double and single guns
Snider and Terry's breech-loading rifles
Duck guns, air cane guns
Single barrel pigeon-match guns
Six-shot breech-loading revolving rifles, central fire, £7 10s each
Large stock of second-hand muzzle-loaders
Ammunition of all kinds.
C. COWLES, Gunmaker, 205, Pitt-street, near King-st.

FIRE-ARMS, arrived by the Jason—Breech and Muzzle loading Guns, &c. M'Glinn, 121, York-st.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

BILLET WOOD BILLET WOOD.—SMITH'S NEWTOWN SAW-MILL.—500 tons for SALE, cut to any length, delivered, at 14s.

COALS, fresh produce, wholesale, retail, lowest rates, delivered with dispatch. Warburton & Sons, Pyrmont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BICYCLE wanted, for a youth. State price to X. Y. Z., Cooper, news agent, Railway Bridge.

EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE, all sizes. B. BRAUN, 349, George-street.

LAND.—WANTED, 10 acres, near Sydney. Address M. C., HERALD Office.

PONY for child, wanted. Apply Volunteer Club, Castlereagh-street.

SUGAR MILL for Sale on the Macleay River. For particulars apply S. Thompson and Co., 224, Pitt-st.

STOVE wanted, a second-hand Garton and King's. Mrs. Clare, 119, Bathurst-street.

SERVANTS' TRAINING SCHOOL.—Wanted, for the above institution, a HOUSE, containing not less than ten rooms, &c., situated within twenty minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address, stating particulars, to Captain Scott, Central Police Office.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, to SELL ½ dozen handsome Tea Bins, cheap. W. Tighe, 511, Brickfield-hill.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Pair Cocker SPANIELS, thoroughbred, £10.
Double-barrelled gun, 10 bore.
WM. HARDY and CO.

WANTED, a Lady to adopt a GIRL, 4 years old (Roman Catholic). M. D., post-office, Redfern.

WANTED, to be known, that A. Cox, dyer, is the cheapest and best in the colony.

WANTED, to be known, that A. Cox, dyes gentlemen's Clothes cheaper than ever.

WANTED, to be known, that A. Cox dyes mourning on the shortest notice.

WANTED, to be known, that A. Cox dyes all kinds of Clothing without unpicking.

WANTED, to be known, that A. Cox dyes Damask every shade.

WANTED, to be known, that A. Cox scours gentlemen's Apparel, 5s suit, every day.

WANTED, to be known, that A. Cox has made a great reduction in all his prices.

A. COX, Practical Dyer and Scourer, 55, William-street. Branch at 21, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

WANTED, Fancy Fowls, Spanish Dorkings, Cochins, and Polands. 213, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a second-hand Garden ROLLER; state price, &c. 590, George-street.

WASHING wanted, 1s per dozen. Apply Mrs. Luffy, 38, Wilton-place, Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, to purchase Native Pheasants, Wild Turkeys, and other live birds. Palmer, Hunter-st.

WANTED, to SELL a large fat KANGAROO, 12 months' old. Apply 98, Campbell-st., Sydney.

WANTED, GOAT, with her kid of one week old. Apply to Mr. Alexander Gordon, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Wednesday, before 12 o'clock.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A YOUNG LADY, experienced in tuition, desires ENGAGEMENT, as Morning or Daily Governess, in or near Sydney. F. W., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY desires RE-ENGAGEMENT as Governess; has had six years' experience; the usual branches, with music, singing, and dancing; good references; moderate salary; open for a fortnight. Address L. P. D., Stationers' Hall, Parramatta.

CANDIDATES for the office of COMPUTER in the Government Observatory, Sydney, are invited to send in their APPLICATIONS, in writing, on or before August 5th, 1870, addressed to me, at the Observatory.
H. C. RUSSELL.
Government Observatory, Sydney, July 20, 1870.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a first-class SALESMAN. H. Henderson, 237, Pitt-street.

FIJI.—The Advertiser is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER, under 30 years of age, who can command not less than £400, to work a cotton plantation. References exchanged. Address W. G. T., care of Mr. Senior, chemist, George-street; or apply personally this day only.

MANTLES.—A first-class CUTTER required for a town house. Address H. H., Post Office.

MANTLE and DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted immediately, a first-class ASSISTANT, in the above branch. Address, with reference, O. W. Wink, West Maitland. None but thoroughly competent managers need apply.

TO MANTLEMAKERS.—Wanted, an experienced HAND. Miss Burke, 102, King-street.

TACKERS WANTED immediately. Mr. Makey, 329, Castlereagh-street. Apply after 9 o'clock.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS. Peirce and Carney, 68, King-street.

WANTED, a Galvanized-Iron WORKER. J. A. Brown, 276, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Apprentice a Youth to the Grocery Business. 215, Riley-street.

WANTED, to Apprentice a Youth to the Drapery Business. Apply 251, Riley-street.

WANTED, Gardeners, Butler, English or Scotch Farming Men. W. Brown, labour agent, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a good Brush HAND. A. Bowen, painter, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, good JOINERS. J. Brierly, builder, 331, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH, for the country. W. Brown, 207, Pitt-street, labour agent.

WANTED, MACHINIST, with machine, good wages to a competent hand. 6, Queen-st., off Essex-street.

WANTED, MEN to make kip boots; also, elastic side hand. J. Cleary, 30, Market-street.

WANTED, an IMPROVER to the Plastering. 253, Palmer-street.

WANTED, two MACHINISTS, with their own machines. No. 166, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a MACHINIST to work Singer's No. 2. Cohen, Brothers, and Co., 402, George-street.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. Apply before 9 a.m. William Day, 66, Union-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, good RUBBLEMASONS. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock. 48, Derwent-st., Glebe.

WANTED 20 MEN, to make light and strong kip Blucher Boots. J. M'Carthy, 681, George-st.

WANTED, a CIRCULAR SAWYER. Apply Mr. G. Barnet, grocer, Blue's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, a young Lady, as PUPIL TEACHER. 142, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a PAINTER. Constant employment for an active hand. R. Towns and Co.

WOOL-SORTER wanted; good testimonials indispensable. J. de V. Lamb, 5, Gresham-street.

WANTED, a MOULDER, at Denison Foundry, Bathurst. Apply to Charles Martin, on premises.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with £300, to join Advertiser, a practical man, to start a manufacture which will yield £15 profit per week. H. T., HERALD Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GOOD Needlewoman to assist in housework DISENGAGED. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

A RESPECTABLE young person wants SITUATION as Wetnurse. Mrs. Day, Botany Road, Waterloo.

A WIDOW LADY, residing 30 miles from Sydney, wishes for the care of one or two CHILDREN; she is in town, and could treat with parents till Thursday. Address Mrs. W., care of T. Nealds, agency, 80, Pitt-st.

TO CAPTAINS trading to Fiji Islands.—A Young Man wishes a SITUATION as Clerk and Assistant Storekeeper. Any one procuring the same will receive £10. Address A. B., Pierce, news agent, William-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a practical Gardener. R. N., care of S. Mackenzie, Burwood.

WANTED, by a General Servant, SITUATION, 5 years' reference. Mrs. Bradford, 51, William-st.

WAITRESS, competent Housekeeper, Laundress, Cooks, Servants disengaged. Mrs. Capps, King-st.

WANTED, by respectable young person, a SITUATION as General SERVANT, in a small family. Address A. D., Mr. Harry's, Botany-road, Redfern.

WANTED, by a respectable married man, a SITUATION as Groom and Coachman; with first-class reference. Address J. C., Post-office, Paddington.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as general servant (small family). P. H., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as young Ladies-maid, and to assist in housework; understands sewing-machine. Address N. B., 2, Steel-street, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

£5 WILL be given for SITUATION in store or warehouse. Work, HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A FEMALE SERVANT wanted. Mrs. Charters, Leader, Charters, and Co., 165, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, where another is kept; two in family. 160, Forbes-st., W'mloo.

WANTED, a good sober RUNNER, at 145, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, willing to attend to children. Mrs. F. Harpur, Birchgrove.

WANTED, a smart active YOUTH, accustomed to the boot trade. 5 and 6, Market-buildings.

WANTED, a cleanly active GIRL; wages, 4s; no washing. 245, Upper Forbes-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, in a small family. 190, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH, to learn pressing. Robinson and Son, 212, George-street North.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. Wetherill, 235, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GROOM and COACHMAN. Apply to J. Wetherill, 235, Pitt-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, also, Nurse GIRL. 151, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a good General Female SERVANT. 57, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to make herself generally useful. 239, Upper Forbes-st., Darl'hurst.

WANTED, a little GIRL to assist in housework 267, Glendalaugh-ter., Brougham-st., W'lloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as WAITER. Bradford's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Prince of Wales Shades Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a strong Lad, as SMITHS' HELPER. Larter, coach and buggy builder, Pitt and L'pool sts.

WANTED, strong GIRL, about 14. Apply Mrs. Harrison, Yarnold-st., off Cleveland-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Buchanan, 362, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply at 9 o'clock, No. 16, Sussex-street.

WANTED, General SERVANTS that can wash and iron well. Mrs. Blake's Office, Pitt and Bridge sts.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL. Apply Mrs. E. Cohen, 374, Kent-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged person as Working Housekeeper. W. Hurst and Co., 576, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL about 14 to make herself useful. Apply at No. 19, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a useful little GIRL, to sleep at home. 401, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Williamson, Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany Road.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. 138, Castlereagh-st. N.

WANTED, Female SERVANTS—one Nurse Girl, one General Servant. Edinburgh Castle, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby and otherwise useful. Mr. Wheate, hairdresser, 76, King-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Pigott, Enmore. Enquire at 'bus-stand, Enmore.

WANTED, RUNNER for boarding-house; one who understands horses. Apply 159, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, used to children. Turf Exchange Hotel, next Emp[illegible] Office, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply before half-past 10. 506, Bourke-st., Hill's-buildings.

WANTED, a Girl, 12 or 14, as NURSE. 147, South Head Road. To sleep at home.

WANTED, Cooks and Laundresses; also, General Servant. Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., S. H. Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 55, South Head Road, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, as General SERVANT, 284, Crown-st. Surry Hills, nr. Campbell-st.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, 16; good references indispensable. Mrs. E. Moss, 247, Upper Forbes-st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to assist in cooking and washing. Mrs. M'Crea, 626, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Black Swan, George-street.

WANTED, a competent PARLOUR MAID; also, Cook and Laundress. Mrs. Bradford, 51, Wm-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Smith, Gipps street, Haymarket.

WANTED, two General SERVANTS. 483, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, tidy GIRL, about [illegible] generally useful. Apply, with reference, after 11, 181, William-st.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Apply Spread Eagle, Park and Elizabeth streets, between 9 and 10.

WANTED, a young MAN, to milk and drive a milk cart, &c.; one used to the trade preferred. Pine Cottage Dairy, Abercrombie-street.

WANTED, a competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. Cair, St. Mark's Cottage, Darling Point, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT (Protestant). Wages, 10s a-week. None but those with good references need apply. 546, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL (Protestant), about 16 or 17, accustomed to housework. Apply to Mrs. Austin, Bank of New South Wales, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a steady young MAN to assist in dairy and deliver milk, one that can milk well preferred. Apply half-past 8, Mr. Turner's, Railway Family Hotel, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN, an English person (age about 30); must thoroughly understand the care and management of children. Also, a competent House and Parlour Maid (Protestant). Apply this morning, after 11 o'clock, Mrs. James Devlin, jun., No. 1, Lower Fort-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for a Gentleman. 159, Elizabeth-street, facing the Park.

APARTMENTS vacant. Pitville House, 36, Upper William-street North.

APARTMENTS, with board, for a single Gentleman, in a private family; bath. 179, Liverpool-st., H. P.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, Vacancies for gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, The Osborne, Wynyard-sq.

A LARGE Front BEDROOM vacant; beautiful harbour views. 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-st. S.

APARTMENTS, furnished, use of kitchen; terms moderate. Goulburn and Macquarie streets South.

A FURNISHED Bedroom and Sitting Room to LET, 457, Kent-street South. Rent, 10s a week.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant at No. 1, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for a single man; rent, 5s per week. 165, York-street, near Market-street.

VACANT, 2 small BEDROOMS, with or without Board. Apply 121, Prince-street.

A LADY, with 2 children, requires 2 ROOMS; ground floor, city. Address Care, HERALD Office.

A BACHELOR, in respectable position, and of quiet habits, wishes to join with one or two others in Housekeeping, with a view to both economy and comfort. Address C. J. M., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS.—Wanted, in or near Bridge or Hunter streets, by a single Gentleman, occupied in the city, a comfortable Furnished BEDROOM; ground floor; no board. Apply stating terms, G. L., HERALD.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Gentleman or Lady and Gentleman. 5, Richmond-terrace, in Domain.

BOARD and Residence, 20, Wynyard-square. Separate front room, 21s.

BOARD and Residence for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-st. Terms, md.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and Residence, private family; bath, 49, Clarence-street, Church-hill.

FURNISHED ROOM To LET, for one or two friends, with or without board. 47, Hunter-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies for one or two gentlemen, 207, Macquarie-street.

SUPERIOR BEDROOMS vacant, with Board, at 1, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, plunge and shower bath, stabling. 88, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, a large Front ROOM; first floor; side entrance. 212, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a large Front PARLOUR unfurnished, use of wash-house; rent, 6s week. 412, Pitt-street.

GENTLEMAN having Bachelor's Home wishes another Gentleman to share it. Orontes, HERALD.

WANTED, Furnished APARTMENTS, for a single Gentleman, in or near town. H. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating terms, J., box 68, Post Office.

WANTED (Redfern or Glebe), 6-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen and servant's room; rent not exceed 21s. X. Y. Z., Box 74, Post Office.

WANTED, by a young gentleman, Partial BOARD and RESIDENCE,—Woollahra or Surry Hills preferred. Apply, stating terms, to Alfred, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a HOUSE of about 8 rooms, with bathroom and good yard or garden, about half-a-mile from the Cathedral. Rent, about £80 per annum. Apply Mr. A. J. Watt, 534, George-street.

TO LET.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, Clifton COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, laundry, servant's room; plenty of water, fruit and flower gardens; within three minutes' walk of the station. Apply J. Hancock.

BURWOOD.— CHANGE OF AIR. —That newly-erected commodious RESIDENCE, now occupied by Mr. Stubbs, to LET, at a moderate rental, for six months or a term. City Mart, George-street.

COTTAGE, containing drawing and dining rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and servant's room; yard and garden; Edgecliff Road, Woollahra; close to 3d omnibus. To LET, at £80 a-year. Apply to Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

DARLINGHURST.—A lady, engaged during the day, can be accommodated with partial Board and Residence, pleasant situation; terms moderate. 256, Darlinghurst-road, near South Head Road.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, detached, required, about 5 rooms and kitchen; suburbs. A. Cubitt, Bridge-st.

HOUSE to LET, stable, large yard. Adelaide-place, off Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

MARRICKVILLE. — To LET, that newly-erected handsome Cottage RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, with all convenience, paddocks, ten acres, &c., at present occupied by Mr. Thompson. Apply R. F. Stubbs and Co.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE to LET, Cowper-st., Waverley, with stable, coach-house, and garden. J. Vickery.

SHOP to LET, No. 26, Hunter-street; a good opening for a tobacconist. Apply to Mr. E. Turner.

TO LET, SHOP, with bakehouse, 724, Brickfield-hill. Miss Ryan, 31, Prince-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms; stable; near Exhibition Building; cheap. Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, No. 10, Orwell-street, Darlinghurst. Apply Mr. J. Fairfax, William-street.

TO LET, beautifully situated HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, cellar, balcony. Moyes, grocer, Pyrmont.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE, Hill's-lane, near Brisbane-street; 9s per week. W. M. Forbes, 165, Pitt-st.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, opposite Christ Church, George-street South. Key next door.

TO LET, Peach-Tree COTTAGE, 23, Stanley-street, 4 ROOMS, kitchen, and water. Rent, 21s.

TO LET, CLIFF COTTAGE, Point-street, Pyrmont. Marine Residence. W. Day, Pyrmont.

TO LET, comfortable HOUSES, 2 large rooms, kitchen, &c., 7s and 6s 6d. 8, Marshall-st., off Fitzroy-st., S. H.

TO LET, a COTTAGE in Woolloomooloo-street. Apply Paddington Brewery, South Head Road.

TO LET, 398, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street, containing five rooms, kitchen, and every convenience.

TO LET, an old-established BLACKSMITH'S SHOP. Apply Mr. Taylor, Chester-street, Redfern.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Elizabeth-street; 5 rooms; 15s per week. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, 156, Clarence-street; 8-roomed HOUSE. Rent low. F. Pierce, house agent, William-street.

TO LET, Cigar SHOP, Counter, Shelving, and Gas Fittings. Apply No. 200, George-street North.

TO LET, the old-established PUBLIC-HOUSE, known as the Blue Bell, corner Sussex and Erskine streets. Present occupant retiring from business. First-rate opportunity. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street E.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING, George-street, near Savings' Bank and Christ Church, double-plated glass front, suitable for any business; rent very low. Apply H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, or SELL, cheap, within toll-bar, 8-roomed HOUSE, large yard, stables, coach-houses; ten minutes' ride from Post Office, 'buses pass every half-hour. 10, Campbell-street.

TO LET, a first-class PUBLIC-HOUSE, centrally situated; ill health is the cause of leaving. Apply J. Rothwell, saddler, next Square and Compass, Haymarket.

TO DRAPERS and others.—To LET, those extensive PREMISES, situate on the Botany Road, now occupied by Dr. O'Reilly. Apply to John Williamson, solicitor, 105, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, DUNTOCHER LODGE, Glenmore Road, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantries, &c., with coach-house and stabling; has a nice garden and commands a magnificent view. Rent low. J. S. Harrison, 267, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, at the corner of Crescent and Kent streets, containing shop and eighteen rooms, in thorough order; would answer admirably for a boarding house. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, those eligible STORES, 88, Clarence-street, recently occupied by Dangar, Dangar, and Co. For particulars apply to Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

A BAKEHOUSE and OVEN to LET. Apply 27, Parramatta-street.

OFFICES TO LET, at 247, George-street, Nos. 2 and 3 on second floor of Belmore-chambers, lately occupied as the Necropolis Office, with fireproof safe, use of lavatory, closets, &c.; water laid on. Apply on the premises; or to the Under-Secretary for Lands.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
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Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this Journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
_ The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

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